NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL LIBRARY MEDICAL SCHOOL

THE

BRITISH JOURNAL

OF

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

VOL. X. DECEMBER, 1913. No. 120.

Original Articles.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.*

By D. B. LEES, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Consulting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

THE diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis is more difficult in children than in adults. Usually no sputum can be obtained for bacteriological examination. A cutaneous reaction to tuberculin may give positive evidence of the existence of a tuberculous infection, but it does not inform us what organs are infected. X-ray examination of the lungs in children is subject to special difficulties, requires the highest expert method and interpretation, and is often entirely unavailable. The diagnosis is therefore dependent upon an accurate physical examination by percussion and auscultation.

In adults the existence of an incipient pulmonary tuberculosis can be easily demonstrated by careful percussion (provided that during the examination of the front of the chest the patient is *in the recumbent position* with relaxed muscles) long before any bacteriological evidence is obtainable, and while the auscultatory evidence

* Abstract of a paper read before the Section of Diseases of Children of the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine on August the 7th, 1913.

is insufficient for a diagnosis.* In the upper lobe of each lung a focus of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis can be detected by careful percussion in the inner part of the first and second intercostal spaces in front, and in the inner part of the supra-scapular space ; a second focus in the outer part of the first and second intercostal spaces in front, and in the outer part of the supra-scapular space. A third focus can be detected in the upper part of the lower lobe on each side by careful percussion at the posterior end of the scapular spine.

These six dull areas are present in all cases of early pulmonary tuberculosis. I believe that they are not produced by any other morbid condition, and that they are sufficient for the diagnosis of a (past or present) tuberculous infection. Whether that infection is active or quiescent must be determined by the symptoms and auscultatory signs. In addition to the six apical areas, many other small dull areas can be found in the lungs in cases of early pulmonary tuberculosis. The position of these areas is practically invariable ; they are nearly symmetrical in the two lungs, but show certain differences, which evidently result from the existence of three lobes in the right lung and of only two in the left. Their position is indicated in the diagram prepared to illustrate my Bradshaw Lecture.

In children percussion is less easy than in the adult, and difficulty is caused by the greater frequency of broncho-pneumonia, by lobular collapse, and by the ready passage of a tuberculous infection from the lungs of children into the pulmonary, bronchial and tracheal glands, in which it may show extreme virulence and spread back into the lungs by contiguity or by rupture of a gland into a bronchus.

Yet in spite of these difficulties the six typical dull apical areas of pulmonary tuberculosis can be detected in tuberculous children, and they are of great assistance in the diagnosis. A careful clinical examination of the thorax in children who are suffering from what is thought to be a simple catarrh or an ordinary bronchitis very frequently reveals the typical distribution of small dull areas at the apices and other parts of the lungs, exactly as found in tuberculous adults, and as shown in the diagram. It is a clinical confirmation of the results obtained by the cutaneous reaction to tuberculin, which demonstrates the existence of a tuberculous infection in many cases in which the fact is not otherwise obvious. It explains the greater

* The proof of this statement is given in my Bradshaw Lecture delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, November the 5th, 1912, and now published. ('The Diagnosis and Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis.' Lewis : Pp. 116. Price 5*s*.)

frequency of infection of the thoracic glands as compared with the mesenteric, and confirms the fact, clearly proved by post-mortem examination, that fatal tuberculosis in children originates far more frequently in the lungs than in the intestines.

The existence of mixed infections (more common in children than in adults) makes the diagnosis by percussion more difficult, especially as regards the lower half of the lung, but I believe that the discovery of the six typical dull areas at the four apices is sufficient ground for asserting, either that the fresh infection by pneumococci, streptococci, or the microbes of diphtheria, of measles, or of whooping-cough is accompanied by a tuberculous infection, or that the fresh infection has attacked a child who is already tuberculous.

It appears to me, therefore, that careful and accurate percussion is of primary importance in the diagnosis of early pulmonary tuberculosis, both in the child and in the adult, and that it is capable of detecting the disease at a much earlier period than is possible by any other method of investigation. It is a method which does not require any expensive or complicated apparatus, which is independent of the laboratory and its products, and which calls only for care and accuracy on the part of the doctor. When the general practitioner of medicine realises what is possible for him in diagnosis by careful percussion and auscultation, and determines his treatment in accordance with the knowledge which he may thus easily acquire, the final extinction of the disease known as pulmonary phthisis will have become a possibility.

THE MENINGEAL FORM OF POLIOMYELITIS.*

By Arnold Netter,

Membre de l'Académie de Médecine, Médecin de l'Hôpital Trousseau, Paris.

The epidemic of poliomyelitis, which has existed in France for the last four years, has enabled us to observe the frequency of the meningeal forms of this disease. Wickman gave the name of "meningeal forms" to cases in which the initial symptoms closely resembled those of cerebro-spinal meningitis, simple meningitis, or even tuberculous meningitis—viz. violent onset with a high temperature lasting for several days, vomiting, headache, pains in the back and limbs, rigidity of trunk and neck, and Kernig's sign. In addi-

* Abstract of a paper read at the Section of Diseases of Children of the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine on August the 12th, 1913.

tion there were fairly often present convulsions, tremors, vaso-motor troubles (meningeal streak), and even irregularity of the pulse and respiration, strabismus, retention of urine, etc. After several days paralysis usually appeared, and might be transitory and ill-marked, but was more frequently persistent, and was more or less rapidly followed by muscular atrophy and deformity.

In some cases, as Medin showed, there was not even rudimentary paralysis. The clinical picture remained that of a meningitis exclusively, whether recovery or death took place. We know of epidemics in which only meningeal forms have been observed, and which have naturally given rise to discussion.

Meningeal symptoms in poliomyelitis should not cause surprise, as the pathological anatomy of cases fatal at an early stage has always shown the pia mater and its prolongations infiltrated with cells, and as lumbar puncture performed shortly after the onset gives issue to an albuminous and fibrinous fluid rich in cellular elements. This meningeal reaction may sometimes occur when poliomyelitis is fully developed. Such cases are relatively rare, and their clinical importance is not so great.

A knowledge of poliomyelitis with meningeal onset is very important. In numerous cases a diagnosis of cerebro-spinal meningitis has been made, and entailed intra-spinal injections of anti-meningococcic serum, which have appeared to cut short the disease. We have ourselves committed this error in six cases, and we know of a number of cases in which other physicians have done the same. The error did not do the patients any harm. It is, however, important to make a diagnosis as soon as possible, so as to form an exact prognosis without delay. Examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid will certainly give valuable information, but in a fair number of cases of meningococcal meningitis the fluid is almost transparent during the first thirty-six hours, and contains only a few cells. On the other hand, the fluid in the early stage of these cases of poliomyelitis is definitely fibrinous and rich in cells, many of which may be polymorphonuclears. A superficial examination may show elements resembling cocci. Confusion is also possible with tuberculous meningitis, which yields a clear fluid containing lymphocytes.

We attach great importance to examination of the knee-jerks, which we have seen lost at an early stage, and to the presence of pain in the limbs, which appears more marked than in other forms of poliomyelitis.

The seasonal incidence must be taken into account, poliomyelitis being more frequent in summer and autumn and cerebro-spinal

meningitis in the spring. A number of our cases of poliomyelitis have also occurred in the winter. The occurrence of other cases of poliomyelitis will be a great help.

The diagnosis will be especially difficult when the symptoms remain entirely meningeal and there is no paralysis.

Help will sometimes be afforded by the co-existence of typical cases. A retrospective diagnosis may sometimes be made by having recourse to the test of neutralisation of the virus, which we were the first to use in conjunction with Levaditi, and which enabled Anderson and Frost to identify a case of this kind.

Poliomyelitis with meningeal onset has been especially frequent in France. In our first study in October, 1910, in collaboration with Tinel, chiefly based on cases in Paris and the suburbs, we found seventeen out of fifty-eight cases, or 29 per cent. In other parts of France it has been at least as high, and almost always it has caused the epidemic to be entitled "epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis." Such was the case in an epidemic in the Basses Pyrenees in 1910. In Yonne and Aube in 1910 we found five meningeal forms among nineteen cases. In the departments of Mayenne and of Maine et Loire there were ten among eighteen cases in the same year.

In 1912 there were nine among eighteen cases in the department of Cher, and six out of eight in Charente Inférieure. In other countries, such as Sweden, Norway, Austria, Germany, and the United States, the meningeal forms were less frequent, though we found them mentioned on several occasions. On the other hand, in the Netherlands, the difficulty of distinguishing the two diseases has been recently noted, and the reports of Reece and Farrar show that in England meningeal symptoms existed in more than half the cases.

It is noteworthy that previous records indicate the great clinical resemblance between cerebro-spinal meningitis and poliomyelitis. In the epidemic of Otter Creek Vale, described by Caverley and Macphail, the meningeal symptoms were so marked that Jacobi did not hesitate to regard the epidemic as one of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Another instance of the kind was the Swiss epidemic of Lommis in 1901, the description of which by Walder in 1906 is entitled "An Epidemic of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis," although the author had found paralysis and atrophy still present in a number of his old patients after an interval of five years.

We ourselves in 1898 and 1899 made the diagnosis of cerebro-spinal meningitis in five cases in which the meningeal symptoms were

followed by paralysis and atrophy of the lower limbs and neck muscles. The progress made by bacteriology and experimental pathology since then now prevents an error which was at that time quite justifiable.

The confusion was all the more excusable for a reason difficult to appreciate at first sight, viz. that poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis appear in epidemic form almost at the same time and in the same countries. This is especially so in France, in which the present epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared at the beginning of 1909, while the epidemic of poliomyelitis started in August of the same year.

The year 1898, in which we saw several cases of poliomyelitis, was also remarkable for the unusual number of cerebro-spinal meningitis cases.

In the United States, Rhenish provinces and in Westphalia, poliomyelitis appeared after an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and in England in 1912, in Nottingham at least, there was a coincidence of the two diseases.

Although poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are essentially different, the mechanism of their propagation is very similar. In both diseases the penetration and elimination of the virus takes place through the nasal fossæ, and in both infection is usually spread by germ-carriers.

There are grounds for supposing that the same cosmic influences act in the same way on the vitality and the diffusibility of the pathogenic agents of the two diseases.

WHOOPING-COUGH IN THE FIRST DAYS OF LIFE.

By E. A. Cockayne, D.M., M.R.C.P.,

Assistant Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, Physician to Out-patients to the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea.

Whooping-cough is rarely met with in the first month of life and may be either congenital or acquired. I know of only one recent example of the former, but it is impossible to set aside the testimony of older writers. Sir Thomas Watson describes a case, in which the disease was contracted before the patient was born, saying, "My bedmaker's daughter in Cambridge had a child ill with hooping-cough in the house with her during the last weeks of another pregnancy and the newcomer hooped the first day he appeared in

the world." He also states that he has read of others. Rilliet and Barthez mention the case of a newborn child, whose mother had had whooping-cough for a month, and who had characteristic fits of coughing on the day of its birth.

A more doubtful case is quoted by Blache as congenital, in which the malady became evident on the sixth day after birth, and had been transmitted to the child *in utero* from the mother, who had contracted it from another child.

The case described by Cooper Cole last year is probably a congenital one, and, if this is so, shows that the organism may be found in the circulating blood or remain virulent in the placental tissues for nearly two months after the beginning of the illness.

The mother developed whooping-cough in the sixth month of pregnancy; the child was born at the eighth month on May the 26th, began to cough on the third day, May the 29th, and whooped on June the 12th, the seventeenth day.

The attack was typical and severe, but the infant made a perfect recovery.

In these cases there must be infection by the mother's blood such as occurs in congenital smallpox, pneumonia, enteric fever and other diseases. Judging by analogy with these and other specific diseases formerly thought to be local infections and now recognised to be general diseases, it is quite possible that the organisms of the disease are present in the blood in many if not in all cases of whooping-cough.

More numerous examples of whooping-cough in the newly born acquired after birth can be given, but even these are seldom met with and are often due to infection from the mother.

The earliest age at which it has been acquired seems to be in the case described by Bouchut. A woman lying-in in August, 1843, was visited by a parent, who brought with her a nephew, who had been suffering from whooping-cough for a month. He remained all day with the woman, and two days after the visit, the fourth day of the infant's life, it began to cough and whooped eight days after birth. It had twenty fits of coughing in twenty-four hours. The incubation period in this case was two days. Blache gives the case of a baby who coughed eight days after birth, having taken the disease from a brother. Carrier mentions a case of whooping-cough in a baby ten or eleven days old who took it from his mother, Holt one in a baby of twelve days, Neurath in a baby fourteen days old, and Roger and Sanné cases in babies of fifteen days.

These are all remarkable, when one considers that, though the

incubation period may be as short as two days according to Federici and Gerhardt, the usual time is eight to ten days, and it may be as long as fourteen or fifteen days.

Except for that of Bouchut the case I met with this year is the earliest example of the acquired disease of which I can find any mention.

A boy, aged 3½ years, whose mother was pregnant, began to cough on May the 24th, and whooped on June the 9th. The mother gave birth to a baby on May the 26th, and began to cough herself on May the 29th. The baby, a girl, began to cough on May the 31st, and whooped for the first time on June the 10th.

The boy had a very typical attack, but the mother, though she had well-marked paroxysmal cough, only whooped twice and was only sick once after a fit of coughing. The baby never brought up any phlegm but was sick sometimes after coughing, used to get "blue in the face," and whooped frequently, once in my presence.

Except for bronchitis she had no complication, and on July the 19th great improvement had begun to take place.

A blood-count by Mr. Hillier taken late in the paroxysmal stage showed the characteristic leucocytosis with increase of lymphocytes.

Red blood-cells	5,200,000 per cm.
White blood-cells	36,800 „
Lymphocytes	51·2 per cent.
Hyalines and transitionals	8·0 „
Polymorphonuclears	38·0 „
Eosinophiles	2·4 „
Mast-cells	·4 „

The disease began at the age of five days, and the incubation period must have been four days or less if the disease was caught from the brother, or two days if from the mother. The fact that the mother herself only developed the cough after the child was born precludes the possibility of intra-uterine infection.

It was probably contracted from the boy, who was allowed to lie on the bed the day after the birth and kissed both mother and baby.

Some of these cases may be overlooked owing to the fact that the disease in young babies is often atypical.

Whooping may be entirely absent and the baby cannot bring up the characteristic phlegm. Bronchitis is usually present, and except for the more paroxysmal nature of the cough there is little to distinguish it from a simple bronchitis which is so common at this age.

References.

Blache.—Cited by H. Roger. 'Recherches cliniques sur les maladies de l'enfance,' 1883, vol. ii, p. 382.

Bouchut, E.—'Traité pratique des maladies des nouveaux-nés,' 1852, p. 415.

Cooper Cole, C. E.—'Univ. Toronto Med. Bull.,' 1912, i, p. 45. Abstr. in 'Brit. Journ. Child. Dis.,' 1913, x, p. 371.

Federici, O.—'Il Policlinico,' 1907, XIV, Sez. prat., p. 1101.

Holt, E.—'Diseases of Infancy and Childhood,' fifth edition, p. 1004.

Neurath, R.—'Diseases of Children,' edited by Pfaundler and Schlossmann, English translation edited by H. Shaw and L. La Fétra, vol. ii, p. 459.

Rilliet and Barthez.—'Traité des maladies des enfants,' 1891, third edition, p. 747.

Sanné, A.—Cited by Grancher, Comby, and Marfan, 'Maladies de l'enfance,' 1897, vol. i, p. 291.

Watson, Sir Thomas.—Watson's 'Practice of Physic,' edited by Henry Hartshorne, 1872, vol. ii, p. 94.

A CASE OF CORNEAL ULCERATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRESENCE OF SPIRILLA AND FUSIFORM BACILLI.*

By W. G. Goudie, M.B.,

House-Surgeon, Glasgow Eye Infirmary; and

J. R. Sutherland, M.B., D.P.H.,

Assistant Bacteriologist to the Glasgow Corporation.

A girl, aged 14 years, an inmate of an industrial school, was admitted to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary on November the 22nd, 1912, suffering from a profuse discharge from each eye. Regarding her previous health and her family history no details could be got. The girl was illegitimate, mentally defective, and friendless.

Her present illness commenced a fortnight before her admission to hospital, and was characterised by the sudden onset of pain in each eye and by the appearance of discharge from each conjunctival sac. The discharge appears to have been profuse and purulent from the start. No cause could be given for the occurrence of this illness. There were no cases of eye trouble in the school at the time, nor had there been any for some time previously. There was, however, an epidemic of "sore throat" in a town not far from the school, and some of the scholars who were in the habit of going to

* A paper read at the Section of Ophthalmology of the Royal Society of Medicine on June the 4th, 1913.

the town contracted this trouble. In the opinion of the medical men who treated those suffering in this epidemic the condition was not diphtheritic in nature and was not accompanied by any eye symptoms. Our patient, although she had been in close contact with these scholars, escaped infection.

Present condition (November the 22nd, 1912).—Patient is poorly developed but healthy. No signs of tuberculous or of syphilitic disease can be discovered. (A Wassermann test carried out at a later date gave a negative result.) The condition of the eyes is as follows :

Right eye.—Both eyelids are red and swollen. Slight pressure over the upper eyelid causes an escape of pus from the conjunctival sac through the palpebral fissure. Owing to swelling of the lids and blepharospasm a view of the cornea is obtained with difficulty. When exposed it is seen to be deeply ulcerated, corneal denudation having occurred at three relatively large areas to such an extent that Descemet's membrane is exposed at each of these positions as a black, glistening prominence. Intact cornea is represented only as narrow strands separating these keratoceles and as a narrow ring at the peripheral margin of the cornea. In these situations it appears to be infiltrated with pus. Hypopyon and turbid aqueous humour prevent inspection of the iris and deeper structures of the eye.

Left eye.—In case of this eye less corneal ulceration has occurred. The appearance is otherwise very similar to that of the right eye. The lower half of the cornea is occupied by an ulcer, the floor of which is formed by Descemet's membrane. The upper half of the cornea is infiltrated with pus. Hypopyon and turbid aqueous humour exist as in the case of the right eye. Both tear-sacs appear to be healthy, and nothing abnormal can be discovered in the condition of the nose or throat. Repeated irrigation of both sacs had the effect of reducing the discharge, so that in six weeks it had almost ceased. Three months from the date of the onset of the illness both corneæ were healed, but were leucomatous to such an extent that vision was *nil*.

Bacteriological Examination.

Films were made from the discharge and stained by Gram's method, weak carbol-fuchsin being employed as a counter-stain. These films showed numerous organisms and polymorphonuclear leucocytes. Of the organisms those most striking in appearance and point of number were spirilla and fusiform bacilli. The former

were long and attenuated, presented four to six large irregular curves on their bodies and lost Gram's stain. They appeared to take on the counter-stain somewhat faintly. The fusiform bacilli, much shorter and stouter than the spirilla, also lost Gram's stain, but stained deeply with the carbol-fuchsin. They tapered to a point at their extremities and presented an unstained middle portion.

The remaining organisms to be seen in the films included Gram-positive cocci and Gram-positive bacilli. The former were arranged mostly as diplococci. A few were lodged within the bodies of the polymorphonuclear leucocytes, but the great majority were extracellular. The Gram-positive bacilli referred to, apart from taking on Gram's stain intensely, offered no distinctive features. This state of affairs existed in the case of each eye. Swabs were taken from patients' throat and nostrils, but in none of them were to be seen spirilla or fusiform bacilli.

By inoculating various culture media with the discharge from the eyes it was possible to isolate the Gram-positive cocci and Gram-positive bacilli described above. Repeated attempts to grow the spirilla and fusiform bacilli on media under circumstances generally regarded as suitable for the growth of such organisms were unsuccessful. This is the more remarkable when one considers that these organisms could be demonstrated microscopically in the pus for a period of two weeks dating from the time when the case first came under our notice.

The Gram-positive coccus which was isolated from the discharge grew readily at room temperature in all the ordinary media, producing complete liquefaction in a gelatine stab preparation in about seven days. Growth in agar was vigorous, and ultimately assumed a yellow colour, which appeared about the tenth day. In tubes of broth containing separately saccharose, lactose, mannite, maltose, and glycerine, an acid reaction was produced in each. Raffinose, inulin and salicin were unaffected. The same organism reduced nitrates to nitrites and clotted milk. In films made from the cultures it appeared as a typical Gram-positive staphylococcus. Its staining reaction and cultural properties thus correspond to those of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

The second organism obtained in culture from the pus—namely, the bacillus—did not grow on agar or gelatine. Growth on inspissated serum appeared in the form of small white tough colonies. With the exception of its action on glucose and saccharose, both of which it fermented, this organism had no apparent effect on the sugars usually employed for the differentiation of organisms. Stained by methylene-blue, Neisser's stain, and the Gordon Pugh stain, it pre-

sented a striking similarity to the *Bacillus diphtheriæ*, but from a consideration of its cultural characters, and from the fact that it proved non-pathogenic to a guinea-pig when injected subcutaneously, we are inclined to the view that it was the *Bacillus xerosis*.

The virulence of the staphylococcus and of the bacillus was tested on the guinea-pig's eye. The cornea of a guinea-pig was abraded by means of a sterile needle, and an emulsion of the organism instilled into the conjunctival sac. Two guinea-pigs were employed in the tests—one for each organism—and in neither case did any sign of corneal or conjunctival inflammation result.

The actual pus from the patient's eyes was not tested in the same manner. Whether the spirilla and fusiform bacilli, acting together or separately, were virulent to these tissues was not ascertained experimentally, but it seems likely from the avirulent character of the staphylococcus and *Bacillus xerosis* that the marked destructive changes which occurred in the patient's corneæ could not have been produced solely by them. In any case, the presence of spirilla and fusiform bacilli in an inflammatory condition of the eye appears to us so uncommon as to induce us to record the preceding observations.

We are indebted to Mr. Fergus for his kindness in permitting us to publish this case.

British Medical Association.

SECTION OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, INCLUDING ORTHOPÆDICS.

Eighty-first Annual Meeting, held in Brighton, July the 22nd to 25th, 1913.

Affections of the Heart in Childhood.—Dr. F. J. Poynton, who dealt mainly with the preventive treatment, said that the chief factor in the heart disease of childhood was an infection of some kind or another, which was most frequently rheumatism. The greater frequency of this disease among the poor called for preventive measures, such as the distribution of printed leaflets to the parents of rheumatic children and to the schoolmasters and mistresses of large schools, on the dangers to be avoided and the precautions to be taken. Enucleation of diseased joints in the rheumatic and attention to morbid conditions of the throat, naso-pharynx and teeth were also indicated. Special attention should be devoted to children in convalescent hospitals recovering from acute rheumatic carditis or chorea. In conclusion Dr. Poynton advocated an investigation on a large scale into the house incidence and local incidence of acute rheumatism.

Dr. Carey Coombs discussed the diagnosis and prognosis of heart disease in children. He said that though much harm might be done by failure to

discover existing heart disease, almost as much might result from diagnosing heart disease which was not present. After describing the varieties of exocardial bruits he spoke of the irregular pulse of childhood. Like Friberger (*vide* BRITISH JOURNAL OF CHILDREN'S DISEASES, 1913, x, *p.* 82), he had found that arrythmia was very often met with in normal children, while on the other hand, organic heart disease rarely caused irregularity of pulse. He held that the infective agent of rheumatic heart disease entered the body in many, if not all, by the lymphoid tissue of the nose and throat, and during the interval of attacks found an extra-circulatory resting-place in the naso-pharyngeal wall and tonsils. Attempts should be made to eradicate the disease by removal of tonsils and adenoids.

The Surgery of Childhood.—Mr. J. H. NICOLL (Glasgow) made a plea for the more extensive use of the out-patient department for operations in children. Personally he had performed over 20,000 operations on children in the out-patient department. The list included operations for hernia, hydrocele, talipes, spina bifida and cephalocele, hare-lip and cleft palate, mastoid disease, hypospadias, epispadias and extroversion of the bladder, imperforate rectum, pyloric stenosis, vesical calculus, birth fracture of skull, undescended testis, ganglion, prolapsus recti, dermoids, web-fingers, cicatricial deformities, intestinal obstruction, malunited and ununited fractures, and numerous less common affections. His results had been as good in the out-patient department as in the wards, and in the case of young infants much better. He recommended that the in-patient department should be reserved for (*a*) children beyond the portable age *i. e.*, above five or six years; (*b*) children whose homes were at a distance; (*c*) cases in which extended diagnostic observation was necessary; (*d*) cases requiring special after-treatment, such as saline infusions for shock, and tracheotomy or colostomy cases.

Cardiac Efficiency from the School Point of View.—Dr. A. A. MUMFORD discussed the principal school activities which call for cardiac efficiency, viz. (1) Swedish exercises; (2) running, jumping and general school games; (3) swimming.

Swedish exercises involved very little strain upon the circulation, and should only be forbidden in cases of recent acute febrile disease, recent mild appendicitis, rupture, recent fracture, and mild Graves's disease, of which the speaker had seen several cases among adolescent boys.

Standards at present in use at the Manchester Grammar School were given in regard to running, jumping and swimming.

If the vascular constriction shown by white and numb fingers did not give way rapidly on leaving the water, bathing should be prohibited. It was inadvisable for the temperature of an ordinary swimming-bath to be below 70° F.

Choice of Methods in Dealing with Paralytic Deformities in Children.—Mr. T. H. OPENSHAW summarised the various methods—rest, tenotomy, nerve sections and grafting, and gave examples of his own cases. Oblique division of the tendons was advisable in many instances. Transplantation of the peronei into the tibiales was among the most successful of all transplantation operations. Walking instruments might have to be worn for several years before deciding whether any return of power to the paralytic leg was possible or not.

Many muscles might require division in hemiplegia patients, especially the pronator radii teres and subscapularis.

Prof. Foerster (Breslau) described his treatment of spastic paralysis by division of the posterior spinal nerve-roots. He had treated 237 cases with 20 deaths, a mortality of 8·4 per cent. Of these, 200 were children, with 15 deaths—a mortality of 7·5 per cent.; 138 of the children were cases of Little's disease, with 8 deaths. The operation was only justified in stationary or slowly progressive diseases such as Little's disease, spastic paraplegia, or hemiplegia following acute encephalitis, and some cases of hydrocephalus. It was contra-indicated in progressive diseases such as disseminated sclerosis, hereditary syphilis, many cases of hydrocephalus and in Pott's disease. Cases of athetosis gave disappointing results. Resection of a large number of roots was advisable, otherwise the spastic paralysis was likely to return after the operation. Electrical stimulation of the motor nerve-roots (lumbar and sacral) should be performed as a precautionary measure before the division of the nerve-roots. After-treatment was most important.

Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute Abdominal Inflammation in Children.—Mr. C. B. Lockwood said that though the clinical signs were never the same, one at least of the following danger-signals was always present: (1) A sudden acute onset in the midst of health, followed by an elevation of the pulse and temperature; (2) a progressive increase in the pulse-rate; (3) a rapid pulse which intermits; (4) simultaneous and progressive increase in the pulse and temperature; (5) a rigor; (6) leucocytosis; (7) acute abdominal pain; (8) abdominal tenderness, especially when extending; (9) abdominal rigidity; (10) pain during micturition or defæcation; (11) retention of urine; (12) abdominal distension and intestinal obstruction.

Periods of repose after sudden onset of some acute abdominal condition were often most misleading. Premonitory symptoms might be absent or misinterpreted. The diagnosis of "ptomaine poisoning" or "bilious attacks" often concealed an acute inflammatory condition of the abdomen. The pelvic appendix of the fœtal type was one of the chief anatomical predisposing causes of appendicitis. Short histories of twenty-eight illustrative cases were given.

The Necessity for Selection and for Skilled Supervision in the Treatment of Spinal Deformity by Exercise.—Mr. J. S. Kellett Smith (Eastbourne) warned his hearers against the so-called Swedish Institutes in London which granted certificates to their pupils after a few weeks' tuition and payment of a fee. The ideal method was to place the patient at a school where a specially trained nurse paid daily visits and superintended each period of exercise, and the surgeon directed the whole conduct of the case.

Treatment of Acute Poliomyelitis.—Mr. H. S. Blundell Bankart advocated the application of plaster-of-Paris splints as a routine treatment in place of massage, electricity, exercises and removable splints. His practice for a long time past had been to put all cases into plaster-of-Paris splints and to leave them on continuously for months at a time. He had thus been able to obtain complete recovery in many cases and great improvement in most of the others. In the treatment of residual paralysis he recommended the use of a properly made orthopædic instrument and condemned celluloid splints.

XVIIth International Congress of Medicine.

London, August the 6th to the 12th, 1913.

SECTION OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

President: Dr. Eustace Smith.

(*Continued from p.* 507.)

The Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Dr. D. B. Lees (*vide* p. 529).

Radiographic Diagnosis of Chest Affections in the Child.—Drs. D'Œlsnitz and Paschetta (Nice).—With the exception of bronchiectasis diseases of the bronchi only exceptionally give a recognisable shadow. In pneumonia when the area of consolidation is situated at the apex there is a triangular dark homogeneous shadow as described by Weill. Congestion of the lungs gives a diffuse transient, and ill-marked shadow. Persistence of the shadow should always suggest pulmonary tuberculosis. Lobar pneumonia at first gives no recognisable shadow, but in cases of long duration, especially of the pseudo-lobar form, a spotted shadow is seen.

Pleurisy and pneumothorax give the same appearances as in the adult. Interlobar inflammation gives a diffuse and indefinite shadow. Acute pulmonary tuberculosis gives homogeneous or dotted shadows without definite form which persist and extend. In chronic forms X rays show the commencement of the lesions at the bases and sometimes foci which are not recognisable clinically. Hypertrophy of the thymus shows a dark, homogeneous, well-defined shadow which merges into the heart shadow.

The Intestine as a Pathway of Infection to the Tubercle Bacillus, with Special Reference to the Part played by Diarrhœa.—Dr. Leonard Findlay (*vide* p. 502).

Intravenous Injection of Neo-salvarsan in Scarlet Fever.—Dr. Louis Fischer (New York).—Unlike some observers Fischer had rarely found Wassermann's reaction positive in scarlet fever. Ten septic cases were treated in which the prognosis seemed hopeless. Three recovered. The injections were mostly made into the jugular vein. In children under two years ·06 to ·01 grm. neo-salvarsan in 20 c.c. sterile water was used, and the same doses were repeated in twenty-four hours if no improvement occurred. If necessary a third dose was given. The best results were noted in noma and other gangrenous conditions.

Observations on Vaccinal Allergy in the Eruptive Fevers.—Dr. Netter read a paper confirming his previous observations on the diagnostic value of vaccinal allergy in the eruptive fevers (*vide* 'Comptes rend. Soc. de Biol.,' 1912, lxii, *p.* 914; and lxiii, *pp.* 108 and 160.)

Measles.—In measles anergy to vaccination exists as definitely as in relation to tuberculin.

Observations made on seventy-nine cases showed that vaccinal anergy was the rule on the day preceding the eruption and during the first two days of the eruption, while on the third and fourth days thirteen out of twenty-one reacted positively. After the fourth day the reaction was invariably positive. Most of the cases which gave a positive reaction at that date were negative during the first days of the eruption. This anergy shown by measles is obviously of considerable importance. It occurs not only with tuberculin and vaccination, but also with diphtheria antitoxin, after injection of which serum eruptions are much rarer than usual. It may be compared with the transitory disappearance of Wassermann's reaction noted by P. Teissier. One must bear in mind the susceptibility of measles children for tuberculosis, diphtheria and necrotic affections, and the consequent necessity of large doses of antitoxin for the prophylactic and curative treatment of diphtheria occurring in measles.

Scarlet fever.—In scarlet fever the reaction to vaccination was positive the first day in 11 out of 17 cases, or 64 per cent., on the second day in 22 out of 25, or in 88 per cent., and on the third day in 7 out of 7, or in 100 per cent.

Three cases of scarlet fever following measles showed allergy during scarlet fever after anergy in measles. Inversely, two children who had reacted during scarlet fever showed no reaction when they were vaccinated after contracting measles.

Three children who were admitted as cases of measles and showed vaccinal allergy were found to have eruptions that had no connection with measles at all. In two cases the eruption was due to alimentary intoxication from eating mussels.

German measles.—Out of nineteen cases of German measles eighteen showed vaccinal allergy. Two children who had reacted during German measles had not shown allergy during measles. This opposition between the vaccinal allergy of German measles and the anergy of measles is of considerable importance owing to the occasional difficulty of diagnosis between the two diseases. Glandular enlargement frequently exists in measles while Koplik's spots are occasionally found in rubella, as has been shown by Widowitz, Motto Cocco and Ottfried Moller.

Chickenpox.—In six cases Dr. Netter examined the reaction to inoculation of the fluid from the vesicles, and also the reaction to vaccination. In five a definite papule appeared at the site of vaccination. At the inoculation site of the varicella virus in three there was no reaction, in the fourth there was a small papule, and in two cases slight suppuration occurred due to the pyogenic organisms so frequently found in varicella.

Vaccine Therapy of Injections of the Urinary Tract with Colon Bacilli.—Dr. E. Gorter (Leyden).—Eighteen cases were treated, characterised by their chronic course and frequency of relapses. The vaccines were prepared in the usual way. The dose varied from 10 to 70 million bacteria. One died of broncho-pneumonia, in two the treatment was entirely unsuccessful, two showed some improvement, and thirteen completely recovered.

Hypersaccharated Milk in the Treatment of Infantile Dyspepsia with Vomiting.—Drs. G. Variot and P. Lavialle (Paris) found that condensed milk completely arrested the vomiting of infantile dyspepsia. They used a sweetened condensed milk obtained by evaporating *in vacuo* to

the consistency of honey a milk to which 12 per cent. of sugar had been added. The milk was then diluted with four times the amount of boiling water. Chemical analysis showed the mixture to contain 2·7 per cent. fat, about 2 per cent. casein, 2 per cent. lactose, and 10 per cent. saccharose. The therapeutic effect of the condensed milk was not due to condensation, since it was not present in unsweetened condensed milk. Milk sterilised by scalding and sweetened when cold gave uncertain results, while milk hypersaccharated before sterilisation gave excellent results and possessed the advantage of being sterile and keeping indefinitely.

Brownian Movement in Homogenised Milk.—Dr. P. Lavialle (Paris).—Microscopical examination of ordinary cow's milk shows the globules to be of very different sizes. The great majority are relatively large and absolutely motionless. A very small number are minute and show a certain degree of movement. A third variety is also found which in size and mobility presents every degree of transition between the other two. Brownian movement is thus present in only a very small quantity of the globules of ordinary cow's milk. In homogenised milk, on the other hand, the globules have been reduced to the smallest dimensions, and all show characteristic Brownian movement. Every surface of each globule is thus brought into contact with the surrounding medium, and currents which further bio-chemical reactions are established in the milk itself or in mixtures of milk with the digestive juices.

Death Certification and Infantile Mortality.—Dr. J. C. McWalter (Dublin) suggested the following reforms: The births should be registered under thirty-six hours and the deaths within three days. An inquiry, if not an inquest, and an autopsy should be made if no doctor had attended the child for fourteen days. The certificate should state whether the child had been breast- or bottle-fed, and with what food. It should also state how many children were alive in the same family and how many dead. The statistics of the Registrar-General would thus be more trustworthy, and the local health authorities would have more immediate and reliable information as to the existence of epidemics or unusual causes of death.

Acute Encephalitis in Children.—Dr. J. Comby (Paris).—Acute encephalitis is very common in children. It may appear at any age, but by preference in the first year of life. It is frequent in infants, but rare after seven years and quite exceptional after ten, for as the child advances in age its brain becomes less vulnerable. A toxi-infective process is the origin of most cases. Various micro-organisms have been found post mortem. The disease may be primary, but as a rule it has been preceded by some acute infection, such as influenza, whooping-cough, typhoid fever, measles, diphtheria, etc. In one case it occurred after carbon monoxide poisoning. The earliest and most striking symptom is convulsions, which are followed by coma with flaccidity or contractures of the limbs. Often hemiplegia occurs with or without mental disturbance, rapidly becomes spastic, and is associated with permanent contractures, hemi-chorea and hemi-athetosis. In some cases the paralysis does not persist, and complete recovery takes place. Another important sequel is epilepsy, which is almost always due to acute encephalitis. The same is to be said of acquired idiocy, whether accompanied by motor disturbances or not. Diagnosis can be made in most cases by lumbar puncture, the cerebro-spinal fluid in acute encephalitis being

absolutely normal. The prognosis should always be guarded, for even in cases in which the paralysis is only transitory epilepsy may develop later.

The treatment is the same as in acute meningitis.

Polioencephalitis and Poliomyelitis.—Dr. F. E. Batten related the additions to our knowledge of the subject since the last International Medical Congress in 1909, and then dealt with the clinical symptoms of polioencephalitis and poliomyelitis in man. He discussed the forms described by Ivar Wickman, and alluded to what Sir Thomas Barlow had called the "jump type," in which the disease remained stationary for some days and then suddenly and rapidly advanced. He next dealt with the incidence of poliomyelitis in London, in which he showed the disease had been endemic for years. In conclusion, he stated that poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis must be regarded as an acute specific fever with an incubation period which varied, but was on the average from eight to twelve days. The virus was carried in the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose and pharynx, not only of those suffering from the disease, but of those who had been in contact with it. Any part of the nervous system might be affected, but the grey matter of the anterior horns suffered most.

The Meningeal Form of Poliomyelitis.—Dr. A. Netter (Paris) (*vide p.* 531).

A New Symptom of Scurvy Rickets.—Dr. Siegfried Weiss (Vienna) drew attention to hæmatoma of the cheek as a new symptom of Barlow's disease. Its rarity was probably due to the fact that considerable extravasation of blood was required to produce it. Owing to its painlessness it was more liable to be overlooked than the painful swellings on the lower limbs.

Sir Thomas Barlow agreed with the diagnosis.

National Association for Prevention of Infant Mortality.

A second Post-Graduate Course on the Feeding and Care of Infants will be held from January the 12th to January the 22nd, 1914, under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy. A strong Advisory Committee has already been formed, the members including Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. W. Hale White, Dr. E. W. Hope, Dr. James Kerr, Prof. C. J. Martin, Sir Shirley Murphy, Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Sir William Osler, Sir John Tweedy and many others. This course will be on the same lines as those which proved so successful in the first, but there will, in addition, be an evening lecture each day. A full syllabus and further particulars will be obtainable shortly from the Secretary of the Association at 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

Abstracts from Current Literature.

Medicine.

Inherited tuberculosis (*'Osp. d. Bamb. d. Milan.,'* 1913, I, *p.* 147).—**G. Repaci** records a case in an infant whose mother was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. At birth the child was well developed and of normal appearance. For the first four days it was suckled by its mother, and was then taken away from her and fed on sterilised cow's milk. Death preceded by gastro-intestinal disturbance took place on the thirty-ninth day of life. Post mortem general miliary tuberculosis was found. Tubercle bacilli were present in enormous numbers in all the organs, and inoculation of guinea-pigs with portions of the liver, spleen and lungs was positive. The mother died later and pulmonary tuberculosis was found at the autopsy. Unlike Péhu and Chalier (*v.* BRITISH JOURNAL OF CHILDREN'S DISEASES, 1908, V, *p.* 454), who hold that only cases of tuberculosis in the first month of life should be regarded as congenital, Repaci thinks that tuberculosis which proves fatal during the first three months of life should always be suspected as being congenital.

J. D. ROLLESTON.

A case of hereditary contagious tuberculosis (*'L'Echo méd. du Nord,'* 1913, XVII, *p.* 209).—**Deléarde** describes the autopsy of a child one month of age, whose mother had died a fortnight previously of pulmonary tuberculosis. The spleen on section showed numerous tubercle bacilli. Inoculation of guinea-pigs produced tuberculosis.

F. R. B. ATKINSON.

Pulmonary tuberculosis in infants (*'Monatsschr. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, XII, *p.* 211.—**R. Lederer** publishes three cases of this disease in infants, aged 11, 10 and 4½ months respectively, which ended in cure, in order to show that the disease is not absolutely fatal at such an early age.

F. R. B. ATKINSON.

Tuberculosis in infants (*'Arch. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, *Baginsky Festschrift*, 1913, *p.* 131).—**J. Cassel.**—Of 1282 cases received into the hospital in Berlin in seven and a half years six died of tuberculosis. In four of these latter the mother was tuberculous. The fever was markedly remittent. There was no special digestive disturbance. The weight curve went *pari passu* with the fever. If the fever ceased the weight remained stationary or slightly increased. Bacilli were not found in any of the cases.

F. R. B. ATKINSON.

Symptoms and pathology of pulmonary tuberculosis in infants (*'Monatsschr. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, XII, *p.* 140).—**A. v. Konschegg** and **R. Lederer** describe three cases of acute phthisis in children, aged 5 months, 3 months and 4½ months respectively, who were well nourished but died very rapidly from the disease. The authors draw attention to the difficulty of diagnosis in such cases. In a fourth case in a child, aged 5 months, the same result occurred, and section showed the same condition of affairs, but the child in this case was badly nourished. In a fifth case in an infant, aged 3½ months, death occurred from chronic phthisis. All the cases show that the prognosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in young children is absolutely bad.

F. R. B. ATKINSON.

Clinical forms of tuberculosis in the infant (*'Journ. de méd. de Bordeaux,'* 1913, LXXXIV, *p.* 543).—**R. Cruchet** divides these forms into anæmic, abdominal, respiratory, glandular, cutaneous and nervous. In some cases the temperature is always normal, in others the curve varies considerably. Tachycardia and loss of weight by themselves are of no great significance. Laboratory methods, such as injections of artificial serum, the use of potassium iodide, and examination of the urine and blood, are not sufficiently pathognomonic to be of any certain value. Von Pirquet's reaction, if positive, is of great value in diagnosis, but is frequently negative when tuberculosis is undoubtedly present. When tuberculosis is fully developed, laboratory methods, especially examination for the bacillus in the various excretions, is invaluable for strengthening the diagnosis.

F. R. B. ATKINSON.

Prognosis of infantile tuberculosis (*'Arch. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, *Baginsky Festschrift, p.* 742).—**G. Tugendreich** was able to trace ten cases which had given a positive von Pirquet's reaction in the first year of life. Nine had died—five in the first year, two in the second, one in the third and one in the fourth. The survivor, which had given a positive reaction at the age of five months, is now aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old, and well developed, but is still under treatment for cutaneous tuberculides. The five deaths in the first year were all due to tuberculosis; the rest were due to intercurrent disease, viz. non-tuberculous broncho-pneumonia, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

J. D. ROLLESTON.

Should tuberculous mothers suckle their children? (*'Arch. f. Kinderheilk.,' Baginsky Festschrift,* 1913, *p.* 221).—**O. Cozzolino** asks the following questions: (1) Does the tubercle bacillus pass into the milk of a tuberculous mother? All authors save v. Behring answer this question in the negative except in rare circumstances. (2) Are the toxins of the tubercle bacillus excreted by the milk? This can occur, but the amount is so small that evil consequences can rarely result. (3) What influence does suckling exercise on the mother? An existing tuberculosis is made worse, and a latent tuberculosis is often set aflame. (4) What influence does the milk of a tuberculous mother exercise on the suckling? The author considers that Auvard's saying is justified: "Jeune fille—pas de marriage, femme—pas d'enfants, mère—pas d'allaitement."

F. R. B. ATKINSON.

The initial localisation of pulmonary tuberculosis in the child (*'Arch. de méd. des enf.,'* 1913, XVI, *p.* 641).—**C. Leroux** describes some cases of tuberculosis in children and finds as follows: (1) In the infant and young child, the base or middle part of the lungs is in the majority of cases the primary seat of inoculation. (2) To find out this, clinical examination is insufficient, and it is necessary to use radiography. (3) The newly born resist tuberculosis badly. (4) By radiography carried on for years it is possible to follow the evolution of glandulo-pulmonary tuberculosis, which shows three stages: (*a*) pulmonary infection of some part of the lung, and unilateral and then bilateral adenopathy; (*b*) tracheo-bronchial adenopathy, more or less latent; (*c*) re-infection of the apex and evolution of chronic pulmonary disease. This mode of evolution is very frequent. (5) In older children infection starts at the apex and the adenopathy is secondary. (6) In many cases the adenopathy is primary and the apex is affected secondarily.

F. R. B. ATKINSON.

The course of tuberculosis in children (*'Arch. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, *Baginsky Festschrift*, 1913, *p.* 242).—**A. Czerny.**—The course is extremely various; in one case the primary focus does not spread, in another new foci arise from the primary one. Some cases heal quickly; others lead to death from dissemination in a few months. The younger the child the more frequent the spread of the disease seems to be. The dissemination and development of multiple foci seem to stand in relation to the richness of the body in water, and this is greatest when the child lives on milk and carbohydrates. If the body be rich in water the soil is suitable for various bacteria. Hence a mixed diet is the best. Fresh air and sunlight favourably influence the progress of the disease, and Czerny thinks that fresh air is of more importance than the latter. Children with a nervous system not easily excited better withstand the attacks of the disease than those of excitable disposition. F. R. B. Atkinson.

Portals of tuberculous infection in children in the first year of life (*'Arch. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, *Baginsky Festschrift*, *p.* 482).—**O. Medin.**—At the Children's Infirmary in Stockholm from 1842 to 1911 inclusive, 7630 infants died in the first year of life, and an autopsy was held in almost every case: 623 were found to have tuberculosis, though this disease was not necessarily the cause of death. In 287 cases the lungs or bronchial glands separately or in combination were affected, and in only six the intestines or mesenteric glands. There was not a single instance of congenital infection or of primary infection by the skin mucosæ or larynx. During the last eighteen years (1894 to 1911) no case of primary tuberculosis of the intestines or mesenteric glands has been observed, and in thirty years' practice in children's diseases Medin has never seen a case of infantile tuberculosis due to cow's milk. J. D. Rolleston.

The portals of entry of the tubercle bacillus, especially in childhood (*'Brit. Med. Journ.,'* 1913, 1, *p.* 210). — **E. Emrys-Roberts** points out that the portals of entry of the tubercle bacillus, especially in childhood, include the respiratory system, the alimentary tract, mucous membrane of the naso-pharynx, the skin, and, lastly, the placenta. The importance of these many portals is evidenced in the practical tuberculinisation of the community, and is of interest in the detection of the source of infection, both human and bovine. In conclusion, he quotes the resolution adopted at last year's International Congress: "Prophylaxis of tuberculosis must principally be directed towards the suppression of contamination from man to man, and principally in the family, and, whilst contamination of man by bovine infection is of less frequency, it is, nevertheless, necessary to maintain all measures against infection from this source." J. Allan.

The pathology of tuberculosis in infancy and childhood (*'Lancet,'* 1913, 1, *p.* 959).—**C. P. Lapage** and **W. Mair** find that the mortality from tuberculosis in children rises during the first year, reaches its maximum in the second year, and then falls rapidly. Glandular disease is very common in childhood, and in 17 per cent. of cases it is limited to the lymphatic glands. The abdominal glands are more often affected than the thoracic; the commonest condition is that in which both sets of glands are enlarged, and there may be no tuberculosis of the lungs or intestine at the same time. Apical disease of the lungs is not very rare even in infants, and chronic phthisis does occur in young children. Chronic cavitation is

found even in young children. Tuberculous meningitis most often follows generalised or miliary tuberculosis, but not uncommonly occurs as a complication of glandular or bony tuberculosis. F. R. B. Atkinson.

A study of the types of organism in a series of bone and joint tuberculosis of children (*'Brit. Med. Journ.,'* 1913, I, *p.* 760).—**J. Fraser** records some investigations of a study of seventy cases of bone and joint tubercle. His conclusions are as follows: (1) It is possible by certain tests to distinguish between human and bovine types of bacilli. (2) A considerable proportion of bone and joint tubercle of children in Edinburgh is due to infection by the bovine bacillus. (3) The bovine bacillus is introduced into the body by the drinking of infected milk. (4) A considerable proportion of the cases of tubercle due to the human bacillus are the result of the direct infection of the child by a consumptive co-resident. J. Allan.

Suprarenal insufficiency in the tuberculous (*'Gaz. des hôp.,'* 1912, lxxxv, p. 1151).—**E. Sergent** describes two forms of the above condition: (1) The patient presents no other lesions of tuberculosis save in the suprarenals. (2) The patient is markedly tuberculous, and in the course of the disease shows symptoms of suprarenal insufficiency. The type of the first form is Addison's disease. The second form shows two varieties—(*a*) pigmentation is slight; (*b*) there is no pigmentation. The author strongly recommends the use of adrenalin in the treatment of this condition.

F. R. B. Atkinson.

Erythema nodosum and tuberculosis (*'Osp. d. Bamb. d. Milan.,'* 1913, I, *p.* 177).—**V. Lovati** records two cases of erythema nodosum in children, aged 7 and 10 years respectively. The former showed signs of tuberculosis of the left apex, and in the latter there was no definite tuberculous focus, though the general condition was suggestive of latent infection. Both gave a positive cuti-reaction. While admitting the existence of some cases of idiopathic erythema nodosum, Lovati holds that it is the manifestation of a soil suited for tuberculous infection, which, if not actually present, may develop at a more or less distant date (*cf.* British Journal of Children's Diseases, 1910, vii, *pp.* 37 and 417, and 1912, ix, *pp.* 43, 178, 465).

J. D. Rolleston.

A group of infants infected by a tuberculous attendant (*'Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.,'* 1913, lx, *p.* 1617).—**A. F. Hess** shows how easily tuberculosis may be spread. Ten children, varying in age from about 2 to 3 years and occupying one ward in a large infant asylum, were placed in charge of a new attendant on May 15, 1912. It was not known that this nurse recently had been ill with tuberculosis, but towards the end of June her health began to fail and tubercle bacilli were found in her sputum. She had then been in charge of the children for six weeks. As a matter of routine these children had been subjected to the von Pirquet test in April, and three of the ten had given a positive reaction. In July, soon after the nurse left, all were found to react in the same way as three months previously. In October the entire group was again re-tested, when all gave a positive reaction, and the same occurred when the test was repeated in January, 1913. None of the children cough or show any definite signs of tuberculosis, and although they have not all gained weight satisfactorily

they are all fairly well nourished. The children never leave the precincts of the institution, and therefore are not exposed to infection from without.

T. R. Whipham.

Early diagnosis of tuberculosis by the X rays (*'Gazz. internaz. di med. chir., etc.,'* 1913, *pp.* 505, 530).—**F. Fonzo** records fifty cases in children, aged from 2 months to 10 years, and comes to the following conclusions: (1) Radioscopy of the thorax is of the utmost value in controlling lesions that are diagnosed clinically; (2) radioscopy is of great service in revealing apical lesions which cannot be demonstrated clinically; (3) radioscopy is of great value in the early diagnosis of tuberculosis in children.

J. D. Rolleston.

X rays in pulmonary tuberculosis (*'Brit. Med. Journ.,'* 1913, i, *p.* 449).—**C. P. Lapage.**—In a memoir read at the Manchester Medical Society on the early diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in young children, with especial reference to the value of X rays, Lapage drew attention to the frequency of pulmonary tuberculosis in children, and to the evidence which showed that the disease was so often at the roots of the lungs. Conditions which gave rise to difficulty in diagnosis were: (1) Active open disease at the roots; (2) active disease limited to the bronchial glands; (3) healed disease in the lungs, with some superadded condition, causing general symptoms resembling those of tuberculosis. Examination by means of X rays was invaluable in cases with suspicious symptoms, and in early cases as a supplement to the clinical examination. **Bythell,** discussing the same question, directed attention to the importance of thoroughly examining the appearance of the roots of the lung. In his opinion, the normal streaky markings visible in all lungs might be increased by bronchitis, and he regarded shadows due to enlargement of the bronchial glands or to pulmonary consolidation as the only reliable signs of tuberculous infection. Pulmonary tuberculosis in children commenced in the vast majority of cases, if not invariably, at the root of the lung. In the earliest stages of this root disease definite indication of the lesion might often be discovered by means of the rays when there were no physical signs to be detected.

J. Allan.

The present status of tuberculin tests (*'Med. Record.,'* 1913, xxxiii, *p.* 1079).—**C. B. Slade.**—Moro's test is quite unreliable. The subcutaneous test is the most reliable from a scientific point of view; clinically it is not absolutely reliable, even when negative. Calmette's test is probably harmless if care be used. Von Pirquet's test is harmless. It is of little value beyond the age of five years.

F. R. B. Atkinson.

Tuberculin diagnosis in children (*'Monatschr. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, xi, *p.* 481).—**N. Stricker's** conclusions are as follows: (1) The tuberculin reactions are for practical purposes specific. From a theoretical standpoint their specificity cannot be proved. Practical experience teaches us that an agreement obtains between the positive reaction and the clinical and pathologico-anatomical observations. (2) Positive reaction in infants is nearly always a proof of active tuberculosis; in older children it is only a proof that a tuberculous infection has occurred. (3) Negative reaction is neither in infants nor older children a proof of the absence of tuberculosis. The cutaneous reaction is frequently absent in spite of existing tuberculosis. The condition of the skin is of importance for the character of von Pirquet's

reaction. The exudative diathesis reacts most markedly. (4) No conclusion can be drawn from the intensity and duration of the tuberculin reaction or from the height of the successful doses regarding the activity or otherwise of the tubercular process. (5) The temperature after the injections should be critically examined. Children may react suddenly from slight causes especially after scarlet fever. (6) In all doubtful cases the repetition of the reaction is essential. (7) The focal reaction is seldom of value. (8) The cutaneous reaction is inferior to the subcutaneous, which is not without danger; the former is harmless. (9) The diagnostic value of the tuberculin reaction is over-estimated. F. R. B. Atkinson.

The curability of tuberculosis of the nervous centres (*'Riv. di clin. Pediat.,'* 1913, xi, *p.* 321).—**G. Fione** has collected eighteen cases by different observers to prove that when cure results in cerebral tuberculosis it is due to peculiar properties of the bacilli themselves and not to its particular seat, nor to an exceptional resistance of the subject, and still less to any therapeutic measure such as repeated lumbar puncture. There exists, in fact, a special variety of tuberculosis of the nervous centres which is curable, which may be called "*atuberculinic*" in order to indicate its principal characteristic, the feeble effect of its diffusible toxins. The author thinks it much more common than is usually believed and that the knowledge of its existence is important, since it can be applied to the interpretation of symptoms of obscure ætiology and pathology.

Vincent Dickinson.

Observations of results from vaccination against tuberculosis (*'Med. Record,'* 1913, lxxxiii, *p.* 1059).—**C. A. Julian** reports on the vaccine described by Dr. von Ruck in the *'Med. Record'* of August 31, 1912. Of 66 cases suffering from tuberculosis, 26·5 showed an average increase in body-weight, 60·0 a maximum, and 4·4 a minimum increase. One hundred and five children with signs of pulmonary tuberculosis were cured after a single dose of the vaccine. F. R. B. Atkinson.

Allotropic iodine in tuberculosis (*'La Pediatria,'* 1913, xxi, *p.* 513).—**E. Modigliano** has had satisfactory results from this preparation, which, it is claimed, destroys Koch's bacillus, and the virulence of the tubercular toxins. Allotropic iodine is a very volatile liquid, of the same colour as tincture of iodine. It is given in doses of from three to five up to ten drops at a time, once or twice daily and sometimes on alternate days, in half a glass of water. The solution must be taken as soon as prepared, otherwise it loses its efficacy, and one or two hours after food. It may also be given in hypodermic injection in the same doses, in sterilised solution of chloride and carbonate of soda 1 per cent. of each, 1 to 2 c.c. for three, five or ten drops of iodine. No further details concerning the nature or preparation of allotropic iodine are given. Vincent Dickinson.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in the child (*'Arch. de méd. des enf.,'* 1913, xvi, *p.* 289).—**Galliot** treats children in the first or second stage with carbonate of lime and phosphate of lime āā 20 to 30 cgm., chloride of lime 10 to 20 cgm., calcinated magnesia 5 to 10 cgm., arrhenal 1 to 3 cgm.; two to three in a cachet *per diem*. Cod-liver oil is also given.

F. R. B. Atkinson.

Ambulatory treatment by tuberculin in scrofula and tuberculosis of children (*'Arch. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, *Baginsky Festschrift*, 1913, *p.* 789).—**W. Wolff** describes fifteen cases treated by old tuberculin, and recommends an initial dose of $\frac{1}{1000}$ mg. injected once a week and increased to $\frac{1}{100}$ mg.

F. R. B. Atkinson.

Chronic non-tuberculous processes in the lungs in infants and in the earliest years of life (*'Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, lxxviii, *p.* 88).—**R. Lederer.**—Chronic inflammatory pulmonary diseases of children in later years and of adults may date back to the age of childhood and be a result not only of measles, pertussis and influenza, but also of ordinary bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia. The chronic process can either occur in the earliest years after an acute pneumonia or develop insidiously under the form of an unrevealed bronchitis, and may extend for weeks, or months, or years. It may remain quiescent for a long time or leave behind sequelæ, such as tracheo-bronchial adenopathy, which may in its turn set up a new inflammatory process in the lungs of which the prognosis is doubtful. The development of induration is unfavourable. The X rays may assist in the diagnosis. The treatment should bear relation to the general condition.

F. R. B. Atkinson.

The normal and adventitious danger periods for pulmonary disease in children (*'Arch. of Ped.,'* 1913, xxx, *p.* 603).—**W. C. Williams** finds that there is a period in any child's development when chest growth is at a minimum compared to total growth, and this is perhaps a danger point for pulmonary disease, in girls between the ages of nine and ten, and boys between twelve and thirteen. An adventitious danger period may occur at any time; in girls this may be at the onset of puberty. He finds there is no normal size for the chest in either male or female at any given age, and also that there appears to be a fairly uniform increase in circumference each year for all the chests of the same age. At a certain age the boys' chests seem to grow faster than the girls' chests and *vice versâ*. There is an inverse relation between chest growth and the growth in length of the body, and this is most apparent at one certain age, which differs with the two sexes.

F. R. B. Atkinson.

Unrecognised bronchitis in infants (*'Le Nourisson,'* 1913, i, *p.* 206).—**P. Londe.**—The condition is frequently not recognised because of the constant absence of signs. Cough is inconstant. Physical signs are slight or absent. Dyspepsia and intestinal troubles are not infrequent. These cases should be treated early, as they are apt to be complicated with emphysema, asthma, or become chronic bronchitics.

F. R. B. Atkinson.

Broncho-tetany, bronchial asthma and asthmatic bronchitis in early life (*'Monatsschr. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, xii, *p.* 261).—**H. Rietschel.**—Broncho-tetany was first applied by Lederer to a cramp-like condition of the bronchial muscles, mostly occurring in children, who show distinct symptoms of the spasmophile diathesis. The disease usually begins with a cough, and quickly or gradually dyspnœa and cyanosis supervene. Atelectasis of the lung may occur if the obstruction be complete. The condition is a very serious one. All six cases of Lederer's died. Treatment consists in attending to the spasmophile diathesis with lime and cod-liver oil.

F. R. B. Atkinson.

Asthma in children (*'Practitioner,'* 1913, xc, *p.* 924).—**E. B. Smith** has seen in the last five years forty cases of asthma in children under twelve years of age, affecting both sexes equally. The hereditary taint was marked. He believes that there is a distinct type of infantile asthma beginning almost from birth, and finds that there are two types met with in children, the former occurring between birth and five years of age (the moist type), and the latter occurring between five years of age and puberty (the dry type). If the paroxysms are frequent and persist, there is a danger of damage to the lungs resulting which will tend to shorten life. If the attacks occur at night only, the author gives potassium iodide, belladonna, and ethereal tincture of lobelia at bedtime regularly, and looks on the iodide as the most valuable of all drugs. He recommends regular administration of the drug for six to eight weeks, and then left off for a fortnight and replaced by a tonic as arsenic, and the iodide then renewed. In an acute attack hot baths act as a sedative, and an injection of 3 to 5 minims of adrenalin 1 in 1000 may be given. Diet, clothing and change of air should receive attention. F. R. B. Atkinson.

Pleurisy in infants (*'La Pediatria,'* 1913, xxi, *p.* 588).—**M. Reano** has examined the autopsies of 756 infants made at the asylum at Turin, of which 78 died of pleurisy. In 48 cases there was a simple deposit of fibrin, in 32 a purulent and in one case a hæmorrhagic fibrinous pleurisy. Fibrinous or purulent pleurisy was found frequently in infants dead of broncho-pneumonia or pneumonia, and was present either as an easily detachable deposit on the visceral, costal or diaphragmatic pleura, or in the form of a true pseudo-membranous deposit covered with thick pus which glued together the pleural layers ; sometimes there was also fluid pus in the pleural cavity. The clinical symptoms were little marked and shown more by light percussion, exploratory puncture and radioscopy than by the signs commonly found in older children. The pathogenic agent was found to be the pneumococcus or the streptococcus or both associated with staphylococci. The pneumococcal variety was the most frequent. With all these forms, pericarditis, peritonitis, meningitis and arthritis of the same origin might be found associated. Vincent Dickinson.

The influence of artificial pneumothorax on the respiratory mechanism in children (*'Monatsschr. f. Kinderheilk.,'* 1913, xi, *p.* 585).—**R. P. van de Kastlele** finds on the average the breathing is more frequent, the depth of breathing less, but the absolute quantity of air breathed is greater than in children without pneumothorax. The increase in frequency and decrease of the depth of the breath seems to be a compensatory appearance. The quantity of nitrogen injected into the pleural cavity should be carefully dosed. F. R. B. Atkinson.

Chronic pneumococcal infection of the lungs in children (*'Brit. Med. Journ.,'* 1913, i, *p.* 1156).—**P. L. Sutherland** and **A. A. Jubb** point out that it is the experience of all clinical observers to see children in whom the pulmonary signs suggest the presence of phthisis. These cases present the following features: (1) They are often sequels, immediate or remote, of measles or whooping-cough ; (2) cough, sputum and emaciation are variable in amount or degree; (3) tubercle bacilli are not found in the sputum. These cases are not phthisical, but are chronic infections due to some other cause. They are really chronic pneumococcal infections of the lungs, inducing

bronchial and peri-bronchial lesions. These pneumococcal cases in children form a large percentage of the cases cured or improved in open-air schools, and tend to be chronic and non-fatal, though there is always the liability to tuberculous infection. J. Allan.

Fibrosis of the lung in bronchiectasis in children (*'Clin. Journ.,'* 1913, xlii, *p.* 363).—**M. Fletcher.**—Bronchiectasis in infancy and early childhood may be either acute or chronic. The acute form is most frequent in infants in the course of acute bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia, and may be unsuspected during life. It may often be recognised by coarse *râles* over the bases of the lungs posteriorly persisting for some length of time after the acute stage has passed off. The chronic type is frequent after pertussis. The cough and expectoration may last for a year or even longer. If a child coughs up sputum, bronchiectasis should be expected. Fibrosis of the lung with bronchiectasis in children may be localised or diffuse, but it is less common. Inflammatory conditions are the most important factors in producing fibrosis. Fibrosis affects the lower lobe of the left much more commonly than that of the right lung. The expectoration is normally muco-purulent and greenish in colour. The heart and mediastinum are often displaced to the affected side. Prognosis: If there is fibrosis without bronchiectasis, the prognosis is better than if bronchiectasis be present. The acute form is not so dangerous as the chronic. Hæmoptysis is usually slight, but may be fatal. Treatment: This consists of improving the general health, good food and climate, and removal of the sputum. Inhalation of creosote is valuable. F. R. B. Atkinson.

Malignant tumour of the mediastinum in a child aged 13 years (*'Arch. de méd. des enf.,'* 1913, xvi, *p.* 599).—**J. Hallé** and **H. Salin** describe this case of tumour invading the left lung. Death occurred in three months. There were no marked signs of mediastinal tumour during life.
F. R. B. Atkinson.

Thymic tracheo-stenosis and thymus death (*'Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.,'* 1913, lx, *p.* 571).—**A. Crotti** reports two additional cases of death occurring as the result of an enlarged thymus, one of which was an infant, who succumbed to an attack of dyspnœa a few hours after birth. The thymus was enormous, and had displaced the heart, the pulmonary vein, aorta and superior vena cava. The thoracic portion of the trachea was also compressed and flattened. In children a latent thymus hyperplasia may exist for a variable time, and sometimes sudden death may be the first indication of its presence. Certain cases of asphyxia of the newborn are explained only by thymus hyperplasia. Among the chief symptoms of the condition dyspnœa is the most striking. Respiration may be merely laboured, or there may be intense choking spells. Dyspnœa may be constant or intermittent, with or without acute paroxysms. Between attacks the breathing may be normal. There may be a constant and persistent inspiratory stridor, and in extreme dyspnœa an expiratory stridor also, which is, however, less marked. Attacks of dyspnœa may occur without cause or when the child cries from pain or hunger, and are especially marked during sleep, being aggravated by hyperextension of the head and the dorsal decubitus. The paroxysms are extremely alarming, but tracheotomy is useless unless a long tube reaching to the bifurcation of the trachea is available. The attacks may last from a few minutes to a few days, and

either cease entirely or death ensues. This dyspnœic condition begins as a rule in the first weeks or months and diminishes during the second year of life, being seldom found after that period, possibly owing to the normal diminution in size of the gland. An enlarged thymus causes compression of the trachea and at times displacement, especially to the right. The points of pressure on the trachea are at the superior opening of the thorax, between the manubrium sterni and the first and second dorsal vertebræ, and a little lower down between the left carotid and the innominate arteries, the former being the commoner in children and the latter in adults. Compression is not present in all cases. When absent, dyspnœa may possibly be caused by irritation or stretching of the inferior laryngeal nerves and a consequent spasmodic contraction of the constrictors of the glottis. In these cases tracheotomy would be of service. In other cases, again, direct pressure on the base of the heart may be the cause of death. The stridor caused by an enlarged thymus must not be confounded with (1) that due to malformation of the vestibulum of the larynx, which is entirely inspiratory and is not found on expiration, except in rare cases; in this condition the stridor and dyspnœa disappear on intubating the larynx; (2) that caused by enlarged peribronchial glands, which is expiratory in character, and occurs at a somewhat later age; (3) the laboured breathing due to adenoids; (4) the obstructed respiration resulting from a retro-pharyngeal abscess; or (5) an acute laryngitis. Owing to the pressure which it exerts upon the heart and great vessels an enlarged thymus may further give rise to distension of the veins in the neck, puffiness of the supra-clavicular fossæ, cyanosis of the face, and bulging of the anterior fontanelle. The administration of an anæsthetic in these cases is attended by considerable danger. Death may occur early in the process of anæsthesia or even after the patient has recovered from the anæsthetic. During anæsthesia the patient, as a rule, shows a tremor, which resembles shivering from cold, respiration is accelerated and superficial, the pulse is weak, the face white, and the pupils are dilated. Enlargement of the thymus is found associated with hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands and other lymphoid tissues (*status lymphaticus*), simple goitre, hyper-thyroidism and myxœdema, acromegaly, and tetany.

T. R. Whipham.

Surgery.

On the importance of marine hospitals in the treatment of surgical tuberculosis (*'Arch. de méd. des enf.,'* 1912, xv, *p.* 561).—**J. Calvé** insists that surgical tuberculosis is a general and not a local disease. Thus Pizzini has shown that 42 per cent. of apparently healthy glands have been proved to be tuberculous by inoculation; at any time the bacilli may be carried into the blood-stream and settle on joints or other glands. Again, surgical tuberculosis constantly recurs in the same subject. A general treatment is therefore required. The scrofulous are behindhand as regards nutrition, and have slow metabolic processes and a diminished mineral content of the tissues. A marine climate, by its more regular temperature, its stimulating and oxydising qualities offers many advantages. Joint and gland tuberculosis require a different climate from the pulmonary forms; a bare, unprotected sea-shore and exposed to all the winds that blow is the best. The actinic solar rays are more powerful at the seaside than elsewhere; hence at Berck insolation galleries are provided. The results of

marine treatment are most advantageous in glandular cases, where immediate and rapid retrogression is the rule as regards the larger part of the glandular mass, followed by slower action and complete cure in three years. Great stress is laid upon exposing tubercular wounds and fistulæ to the open air, whereby osseous and joint suppurations are strikingly lessened and their fœtor equally diminished. Of 22 cases of early hip-joint disease, 1 died of meningitis, 10 were absolutely cured, 6 had a pseudarthrosis with shortening from 1 to 3 cm., and 5 recovered with ankylosis. Of 28 cases complicated by fistulæ 6 died shortly after admission and 1 after disarticulation, 10 were subjected to drainage by operative measures, 8 being cured, 1 improved and 1 died; 2 others were curetted and cured. The remaining 10 were free from fever, and 8 of these were cured after a few weeks, 1 was improved and 1 is still stationary. Eight early cases of Pott's disease were treated for three years without interruption; 7 were cured without or with very slight degree of hump-back, without malformation of the thorax, and without any arresting effect on general bodily development; 1 died. Thirty cases with Pott's disease and abscesses were treated by puncture and injections; 27 were cured, 2 died, and 1 developed a fistula. Another 30 cases had fistulæ on admission; of these 20 are dead, 6 are stationary, and only 4 were cured. In France there are 2500 beds for surgical tuberculosis, and 1494 of these are devoted to recumbent cases. This compares very favourably with all other countries, where the number of beds and duration of treatment are inadequate. The great bar to success is ignorance of surgical tuberculosis both on the part of the profession and the general public, so that little more than 10 per cent. are admitted to hospitals in the early and curable stage. The great need at present in France is for technical schools attached to the sanatorium where the children who are deformed can learn a trade. The Treloar Cripple Home and College and the Massachusetts Hospital School are quoted with approbation.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON.

Tuberculosis of lower end of femur (*'Brit. Med. Journ.,'* 1913, I, *p.* 221).—**Wheeler** exhibited at the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland three cases of tuberculosis of the lower end of the femur in children illustrating recent pathological and anatomical work on this subject, and spoke on the pathology of tuberculosis in bone. In each of the three cases the disease occurred at the site of election, the metaphysis, and in each case the femur was divided with a Gigli's saw above the diseased area, and wrenched from the epiphysis. New bone was rapidly formed with excellent results. X-ray photographs showed the accurate and complete manner in which the new bone replaced that which was removed. The first case was operated upon in 1909, before any work on the subject had been published. The reason the metaphysis and not the epiphysis or diaphysis was the site of election for tuberculosis in bone was anatomical. The infection was hæmogenic, and could be traced in most instances to the milk supply. The nearer the metaphysis was to the joint the more readily the joint became affected, as was seen in the case of the elbow and hip. In the author's opinion, scraping, curettage and drainage were unscientific methods only to be employed when there was some special reason for not performing the ideal radical operation.

J. ALLAN.

Tuberculosis acquired through ritual circumcision (*'Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.,'* 1913, LXI, *p.* 99).—**L. E. Holt** reports the case of an infant in

whose family there was no evidence of syphilis or tuberculosis. On the eighth day the operation of ritual circumcision was performed, the blood being sucked in the usual manner. The wound did not heal properly, and at the end of a week suppuration was present, and ulceration followed, beginning in the prepuce. Two weeks after the operation the inguinal glands began to swell, but did not suppurate. Subsequently the child's general health began to fail and there was slight fever and cough. There was discharge from one ear and from the nose, and a scanty maculo-vesicular eruption made its appearance on the trunk and extremities. *Râles* were present over both lungs, but there were no signs of consolidation. The abdomen was distended; the spleen was much enlarged, and the liver-edge was three inches below the costal margin. The penis showed complete destruction of the skin by ulceration up to the abdominal wall and to the base of the scrotum. It was one granulating surface from which pus was freely discharging. The tuberculin skin-test gave a strongly positive reaction. Tubercle bacilli were found in the discharge from the penis, in the sputum, and in scrapings from the cutaneous lesions. Death occurred from exhaustion at the age of three and a half months. At the necropsy a few miliary tubercles were found on the meninges. The lungs were studded with tubercles and small tuberculous nodules. Tubercles were also present in the heart-wall, on the peritoneum and in the spleen, liver, kidneys and pancreas. Tuberculous ulcers were present in the intestines. The lymphatic glands were enlarged and caseous, and the iliac artery contained a cheesy lymph-node in its adventitia. The bladder was likewise affected, and both middle ears contained pus. The man who had performed the operation was a pale, thin, almost emaciated individual, who looked decidedly tuberculous, although no physical signs of disease in his lungs could be detected. In his sputum two acid-fast bacilli were found which looked like tubercle bacilli. An interesting summary of the literature is appended.

T. R. Whipham.

Tuberculosis of the prepuce ('*La Med. de los Niños*,' 1913, xiv, *p.* 75). —**Hernández** describes in detail the macroscopic and microscopic lesions of a tuberculous ulcer of the prepuce in a child of seven months (or seven years as stated elsewhere in the article). It was a case of primary tuberculosis of the prepuce, and after circumcision the child was perfectly well. The ulcer was situated at the free border of the prepuce and was 10 by 4 mm. in size. Histological examination proved the nature of the ulcer.

M. D. Eder.

Extreme dyspnœa due to rapid hypertrophy of the thyroid; hemi-thyroidectomy; recovery ('*Brit. Med. Journ.*,' 1912, ii, *p.* 973). —**G. R. Girdlestone** received an urgent call to a boy, aged 13 years, apparently dying from tracheal obstruction. There was no obvious thyroid enlargement, but a firm fulness in the lower part of the neck. There was a history of increasing dyspnœa for a fortnight or more. On cutting down over the trachea the right lobe of the thyroid was found to be very large, and its lower pole, passing round forwards between sternum and trachea, compressed the latter. This was shelled out and the right lobe was removed. There was immediate relief of symptoms, and the boy, when seen six months later, was absolutely well. There were no symptoms of hyper-thyroidism or hypo-thyroidism and no obvious asymmetry of the neck. The microscope demonstrated the growth to be simple hypertrophy.

J. Allan.

Reviews.

Diphtherie und Diphtheritischer Croup. Von Dr. Adolf Baginsky, A. o. Professor der Kinderheilkunde an der Universität Berlin, Geheimer Med-Rat, Director des Städt. Kaiser und Kaiserin Friedrich-Kinderkrankenhauses in Berlin. Zweite Auflage. Wien und Leipzig: Alfred Hölder, 1913. Price M. 13.

This volume bears eloquent testimony to Prof. Baginsky's extensive experience of diphtheria, both before and after the introduction of the anti-toxin treatment, and his wide knowledge of the literature, combined with a sound judgment and skill in clinical portraiture.

The present edition has been well brought up-to-date. Recent work on the heart and suprarenals in diphtheria, anaphylaxis, and the importance of diphtheria carriers, all receive due consideration. The book is well printed and illustrated, and is in every way worthy of the high reputation of the writer.

J. D. R.

Über den Hospitalismus der Säuglinge: Eine Klinische Studie. By Dr. Ludwig Meyer. From the Orphanage of the City of Berlin. With 31 Curves in the Text. Pp. 78. Berlin: S. Karger, 1913. Price M. 4.

Under the title "Über den Hospitalismus der Säuglinge" Dr. Ludwig F. Meyer, Prof. Finkelstein's Chief Assistant in the Berlin City Orphanage, discusses a problem which has escaped solution for over one hundred years—the problem why it should be well-nigh impossible to keep infants in health and even in life when they are collected within a single institution.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part deals historically with the whole question. Until the most recent years the figures from the most famous institutions unite in showing a huge and lamentable mortality. Parrot, Henoch, and other famous physicians were forced to estimate the mortality of infants under six months of age at about 80 per cent.

Into the Berlin Charité between 1874 and 1884, 4109 such children were taken, of whom no less than 3209, about 78 per cent., died. The effect of even a comparatively short stay within the walls of an institution is well illustrated by some figures quoted from the statistics of the Orphanage of the City of Berlin. From 1876 to 1899, at a time when all the infants were boarded out and only four cots were available for their reception from time to time, the mortality under one year averaged about 30 per cent. In 1899 a ward with twenty-four cots was opened, and it became possible for the first time to arrange for a longer stay. Immediately the mortality rose. In 1899, 42·5 per cent. died; in 1900, 47·8 per cent. In one year in twenty-four cots no less than 345 infants died. Only with the building of the new orphanage and the reorganisation of the nursing service did the mortality decline.

In the second part the various factors concerned in the mortality are discussed, such as accidental infection of the air-passages, alimentary infection, unsuitable diet, want of breast-milk, and so forth. Especially interesting is the discussion as to the part played by the absence in institutions of all psychical stimulation of the infant. Instead of the constant stimulus of the mother, who at its slightest cry is beside it, tempting it to food or to play, dandling it in her arms, etc., the infant in the institution is

apt to lie unnoticed and unnoticing, in the same position, with little to stimulate or arouse it.

In the third part the author's personal observations and experiments bearing upon the problem are recorded.

The book is written in the author's usual fascinating style and is copiously illustrated with charts and tables. H. C. C.

Coprostasis: Its Causes, Prevention and Treatment. By James Sawyer, Kt., M.D.Lond., F.R.C.P. Pp. 74. Birmingham: Cornish Bros., 1912. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The pages consist of six chapters of the author's 'Contributions to Practical Medicine,' as they appear in the last edition of that work. It is in the first of these essays that the writer's experience is shown to fullest advantage. The second paper is so closely similar to the first, various passages being practically repeated verbatim, that it hardly seems necessary. In the other chapters smaller details of treatment are dealt with.

The author's style is for the most part smooth and dignified. On occasion it verges towards the pompous; rarely it is infelicitous, as in the coining of the word "hæmorrhoidaloid," which we have done nothing to deserve. We hardly know how to classify the phrase, "many hearts throb to the fetich of a punctual faex." R. M.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The British Journal of Children's Diseases.

Dear Sir,—As a subscriber and reader of the British Journal of Children's Diseases, I was rather surprised by the views of two of your contributors to the September issue. Dr. Marsh, in writing on colon pyelitis, depreciates the use of what I am convinced are the two most valuable remedies in the treatment of pyelitis—urotropin and vaccines. It is unfortunate to give so much prominence to such views. I am sending you under separate cover a reprint giving some of my experiences, which may show you why I feel so strongly about the unfortunate attitude of Dr. Marsh's article.

I wish also to criticise the following article on "Fatal Cases of Eczema," by Dr. Peverell S. Hichens. So far as I can find out, Dr. Hichens' treatment of these cases was local, while, to my mind, the only logical and curative treatment is internal, which treatment may be aided by local applications.

The eczema is simply an external evidence of some irritation which usually has its seat in the intestinal tract, and, unless the cause is attacked by a proper diet, it would seem not unlikely that a fatal issue might result. His experience has been most unfortunate, and might be accounted for by neglect to attack the cause.

Trusting that you will accept this criticism in the friendly manner in which it is intended,

I remain,

Very sincerely,

Rowland G. Freeman.

211, West 57th Street,
New York,
October the 17*th*, 1913.

[An abstract of Dr. Freeman's paper, which is entitled "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Pyelitis in Infancy" ('Amer. Journ. Dis. Child.,' 1913, vi, pp. 117–121), will appear in a subsequent issue.—Ed.]

INDEX.

Abbott's method in treatment of scoliosis, 124, 416, 508
Abdomen, agenesis of skin of, 39
Abdominal cases, acute, treatment of (P. L. Mummery), 49
— conditions, acute, diagnosis of (E. Cautley), 193
— inflammation, acute, diagnosis and treatment of, 542
Abrand and **Weill-Hallé (B.)**, prolonged inanition following cicatricial stricture of œsophagus cured by internal œsophagotomy and dilatation, 466
Abscess, extradural, and acute mastoiditis, occlusion of meatus and middle ear by bone following operation for, 410
— temporo-sphenoidal, following mastoid disease and aural polypus, 411
Accessory sinuses, nasal, inflammatory affections of, in children, 375
Acetone reaction, clinical application of, 320
Achondroplasia, case of, 218
Acuña, examination of napkin, 425
Adam (C.), functional treatment subsequent to operation for strabismus, 524
Adams (J. E.), two cases of congenital coalescence of radius and ulna, 165
Adamson (H. G.), Goulstonian Lectures on Modern Views upon the Significance of Skin Eruptions (review), 47
Addison's disease, 327
Adenitis in typhoid fever, 37
— tuberculous, treatment, 413
Adeno-amygdalectomies, complications, 377
Adenoidectomy, persistent mouth-breathing following, 376
Adenoids, 134
— and epileptic convulsions, 132
— causes and diagnosis, 376
— "intoxication" factor in genesis of, 134
— operation for, certain dangers of, 377
— removal of, as preventive measure after exposure to measles, 135
— treatment, 376
Adrenalin in whooping-cough, 183
Ager (L. C.), paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria, 323
Agglutination test for typhoid fever (Bass-Watkins), 371
— — — — (Widal's), quick macroscopic method, 371
Air, cold, effects of, on blood-pressures of children and young adults in various stages of tuberculosis, 177
Aitken (A. B.), doubling of great intestine, 227
Albino family, 221
Albuminuria, chronic, with hepatic enlargement, 167
Alcoholic origin of optic nerve atrophy in child, 523
Alimentary fever (syndrome of Finkelstein), 426
d'Allaines and **Salin,** meningitis with Koch's bacillus and pseudo-meningococcus, 509
Allaria (G. B.), pseudo-lumbar puncture in enuresis, 324
Allan (John), refraction work in school-children, 355
Allergy to common foods, 228
Alopecia areata, small epidemic of, 331
Ambrose (T.), splenic anæmia and splenectomy, 278
Amyotonia congenita, see *Myatonia congenita.*
Anæmia, four types of, 277
— hypodermic use of hæmatinics in, 80
— infantile, treatment, 429
— — (splenic), ætiology of; relation of, to syphilis and tubercle, 278
— (Leishman's), 278
— — diazo-reaction in, 79
— marked, in congenital syphilis, 332
— of school-children and its prophylaxis, 277
— (pernicious), and splenomegaly, 508
— splenic, 313
— — and splenectomy, 278, 409
Anæsthesia, hedonal, its use in children (L. E. Barrington-Ward), 17
Anaphylaxis, alimentary, to eggs, 228
— due to antidiphtheritic serum, 275, 369
— fatal case of, 29
Anasarca in infants, 426
Anderson (F. A.), interstitial keratitis, 332
Andronescu (E.), salvarsan in congenital syphilis, 45
— and **Saratzeano (P.)**, value of Wassermann's reaction in hereditary syphilis, 45
Angina, gangrenous, 135
— (pneumococcal) in children, 377

Angina (ulcerative) and noma, treatment of, by salvarsan, 188
— (Vincent's), 26, 135, 378
— — inoculation of monkey with, 378
Anglade, familial amaurotic idiocy, 285
Ankylosis, congenital radio-ulnar, 365
Anne and **Maillet,** vomicæ, 182
Antitoxin, massive doses in treatment of diphtheria, 426
Anus, absence, with abnormal opening of rectum, 473
Aorta, congenital stenosis of, case, 281
— thoracic, traumatic rupture of, 281
Aortitis, chronic, and atheroma, 83
Apert (E.), Hygiène de l'Enfance (review), 335
Aphasia, congenital, 515
— — cases, 515
— — without motor, sensory or intellectual disturbance, 416
Appendicectomy complicated by hæmophilia, 279
Appendicitis, acute, in children, 473
— — prognosis and treatment at onset of attack, 365
— and pneumonia, relations between, 474
— in children (G. C. E. Simpson), 400
— in infants, 473
— in left inguinal hernia in infant, 473
— in young children, 416
— treatment of, 53
— (typhoid), 373
Appendix vermiformis (perforated), escape of thread-worms into peritoneal cavity through, case of, simulating meningitis (R. H. Anglin Whitelocke), 296
Archiv für Kinderheilkunde, lx u. lxi Bd. (Festschrift f. A. Baginsky) (review), 382
Ardin-Deltheil and **Coudray (M.),** typhoid spine, 37
— (and others), typhoid spine, 38
Arm, upper, wasting of muscles of, in multiple exostoses, 23
Armour (R. G.) and **Collins (J.),** acute bulbar palsy following mumps, 515
Armstrong (R. R.), relapsing pneumonia in young children, 444
Arrhythmia in healthy children, 82
Arsenic, occurrence of acute pneumonia during treatment with, 229
Arteries, rigidity of, 280
Arterio-sclerosis with absence of both radial pulses, case of, 117
Artery, middle meningeal, rupture of, with fractured skull, operation, recovery, 237
Arthritis, hæmophilic, simulating osteomyelitis, two cases, 275
— suppurative, 237
— (tubercular), treatment by heliotherapy, 429
Ascites, chyliform, tuberculous, 433
Ascites, chyliform, with Hodgkin's disease, 440
Ashby (H. T.), four types of anæmia, 277
Asphyxia neonatorum, use of mucus extractor in, 226
— — use of pulmotor (infant) for artificial respiration on, 226
Asthma in children, 554
— and tuberculosis, 178
— bronchial, in early life, 553
d'Astros (L.), fatal generalised vaccinia, 33
Ataxia, acute, three cases, 231
— cerebellar, 459
Atelelosis, two cases (F. Parkes Weber), 346
Atheroma and chronic aortitis, 83
Athrepsia and azotæmia, 124
Atresia, œsophageal, and communication between stomach and trachea, 139
Auchère (Mlle. R.), prolonged epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 34
Auricle, meatus and middle ear, unilateral deformity, 410
Auricles, congenital prominent, treated by operation, 410
Auto-serotherapy causing hydrocele, 477
Auto-vaccination of tongue, 465
Axilla, lymphangioma of, 166
Azotæmia and athrepsia, 124
— somnolent form, diagnosis from tuberculous meningitis, 27
— — resembling tubercular meningitis, 320

Babonneix (L.), ætiology of Little's disease, 230
— and **Roederer,** Friedreich's disease, 318
Baby, The, A Mother's Book (review), 239
Bacilli (fusiform) and spirilla, in association with corneal ulceration (W. G. Goudie and J. R. Sutherland), 537
Bacillus bulgaricus in gastro-enteritis and ileo-colitis, 363
— coli, infection of urinary tract by, in infancy and childhood (N. P. Marsh), 385
— — infection, severe, of urinary tract, nephrectomy; recovery (H. W. Wilson), 289
— — see also *Peritonitis, pneumococcal,* and *B. coli.*
— typhosus causing acute suppurative otitis media, 375
— — meningitis due to, 130
Back, rodent ulcer of, 330
Bacteria in treatment of pertussis, 184
Badaud (G. R. G.), epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 131
Baden, Duchy of, infantile mortality in, 418
Baginsky (A.), Diphtherie und diphtheritische Croup, 1913 (review), 559

Baker (**S. J.**), reduction of infant mortality in New York City, 418
Balard (**P.**) and **Commes** (**C.**), teeth present at birth, 464
Baltimore, epidemic of streptococcus or septic sore throat at, relation to milk supply, 377
Bamberger (**A.**), vaccine therapy of whooping cough, 184
Bankart (**A. S. B.**), achondroplasia, 218
— treatment of acute poliomyelitis, 542
— — of congenital dislocation of hip, 475
Barbier (**H.**), nitrogenous and saline retention in bottle-fed babies, 124
Barbier (**M.**), pernicious anæmia and splenomegaly, 508
Barling (**S. G.**), hair-ball removed from stomach, 220
— Henoch's purpura; intussusception; resection; recovery, 312
Barlow's disease, 509
— — injections of peptone as cure of, 280
— — and sublingnal tumour, 27
Barrel (and others), parameningococcus septicæmia treated by anti-parameningococcus serum, 131
Barret and **Variot** (**G.**), dilatation of stomach in infants due to under-feeding, 424
Barrington-Ward (**L. E.**), hedonal anæsthesia, its use in children, 17
Bass (**M. H.**), acute rheumatic orchitis in child, 477
— and **Schwartz** (**H.**), metabolism in case of osteogenesis imperfecta, 475
Batten (**F. E.**), polio-encephalitis and poliomyelitis, 546
Beattie (**J. M.**), autopsy on case of chyliform ascites, 433, 436
Beatty (**G. W.**), rectal administration of the salicylates in the influenza of infancy, 188
Becker (**J.**), appendicitis in left inguinal hernia in infant, 473
— imbecility and idiocy, 520
Bed-bug (*Cimex lectularius*), possible agency of, in transmitting poliomyelitis, 130
Bédier (**E.**), idiopathic icterus neonatorum, 226
Beebe (**S. P.**) and **Kerley** (**C. G.**), delayed development in boy treated with thymus gland, 326
Belàk (**A.**), diagnostic significance of Döhle's inclusion-bodies, 276
Bell (**A. J.**), diphtheria bacillus carriers and *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, 368
Bendix (**B.**) and **Bergmann** (**J.**), sodium chloride fever, 229
Bénesi (**O.**), diphtheria of middle ear, 133
Bengolea, a fœtal monster, 232
Benoit (and others), comparative amount of urea in blood, cerebro-spinal fluid and urine in sucklings affected with gastro-intestinal troubles, 320
Bergmann (**J.**) and **Bendix** (**B.**), sodium chloride fever, 229
Berkowitz (**R.**), nodular rheumatism, 84
Beronguer, dextrocardia and congenital diaphragmatic hernia, 81
Besche (**A. de**), Bakteriologiske Studier over Barnetuberkulose, Kristiania, 1912 (review), 189
Biesalski (**K.**), modern methods of cripple care in Germany, 90
Biggs (**G. N.**), case of tubercular disease of ear, 264
Bile-duct, stenosis of, in newly born, 226
Bile-ducts, congenital absence, fat and nitrogen metabolism in, 468
— malformation of, causing congenital icterus, 26
Birmingham, prevalence of clinical diphtheria in, 493
Birth, teeth present at, 464
Bismuth, poisoning by, 229
Bizzari, Pastia's sign in scarlet fever, 369
Bladder, fissure of lower part of, inversion, strangulation, 234
— villous tumour of, 476
— see also *Ectopia vesicæ*.
Bland (**P. B.**), sarcoma of vagina, 325
Blechmann (**G.**), Les épanchements du péricarde (Pericardial Effusion) (review), 286
"Bleeders," family of, in Basle, 279
Blenorrhœa neonatorum, prophylaxis, 521
Blindness, relation of ophthalmia neonatorum to, 283
Bloch and **Hallé**, anaphylactic shock in diphtheritic serum-therapy, 275, 369
Blood, cerebro-spinal fluid and urine; comparative amount of urea in, in sucklings with gastro-intestinal troubles, 320
— coagulation-time of, 276
— condition of, in child with myeloid leukæmia, 279
— — in rheumatoses, 280
— in acute poliomyelitis, 127
— in Leishmaniosis, variations in leucocytosis of, 278
— transfusion of, for hæmorrhagic diseases of newborn, 228
— viscosity of, 78
Blood-cultures during life, 78
Blood-pressure, 280
— in diphtheria, 29, 366
— in infancy, 415
Blood-pressures of children and young adults, effects of cold air on, in various stages of tuberculosis, 177
Blood-serum, human, in treatment of hæmophilia, 279
— — — — of Henoch's purpura, 80

Blood-serum, human, normal, in treatment of hæmorrhagic diseases, 429
Bogert (F. van der), congenital hydronephrosis with aplasia of ureter, 321
von Bokay (J.), subsequent history of cases of syphilis treated with salvarsan, 429
Bone and joint tuberculosis of children, types of organism in, 550
Bones, brittle, blue sclerotics and, 522
— and joints, syphilitic disease of, 332
Bongartz (H.), inclusion-bodies in scarlet fever, 277
Bonner (A.), intra-gastric malformation, 468
Boschán (F.), implication of the sympathetic, 516
Bottle-fed babies, nitrogenous and saline retention in, 124
— infants, caloric requirements, 420
Bourret and **Fabre**, treatment of hereditary syphilis by "606," 186
Bow-legs in small children, 235
Bowel, stenosis of, and rectal muco-epithelial plugs in newly born, 227
Boyd (S.), osteoma of forearm causing considerable deformity, 23
— and **Crookshank (F. G.)**, congenital thoracic deformity, 217
Brachial plexus, paralysis of, facial hemiatrophy in, 516
Bradley (W. N.), what can be done to prevent milk-poisoning? 415
Bradycardia in mumps, 282
— from partial heart-block in diphtheria, 82
Brady (J. M.), pneumococcus meningitis with normal cerebro-spinal fluid, 512
— polycarbonates in diet of young infant, 421
— relation of weight-curve of infant to food, 424
Brain, decompression of, for convulsions, Jacksonian in type, successful case, 266
— lesions of, relation of prolonged pregnancies to, 519
— non-development of, 24
— tumour of, causing ventricular hydrocephalus, 231
— and spinal cord, diffuse sarcomatosis of, 219
Brand (A. T.), reflex stimulation of vagus centre in treatment of whooping-cough, 371
Brau-Tapie (J.), intestinal obstruction by Meckel's diverticulum, 474
Braun, significance and management of chronic discharging ears, 133
Bray (A.), treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, 283
Breast-fed and bottle-fed infants, mortality compared, 420
Breast feeding, management of, 420
Brecher (G.), adenoids, 376
Brennemann (J.), boiled *v.* raw milk, 423
— congenital atresia of œsophagus, 465
British Journal of Surgery (review), 432
British Medical Association, Birmingham Branch, Proceedings, 313
— — — Pathological and Clinical Section, Proceedings, 316
— — Section of Diseases of Children, including Orthopædics, Proceedings, 540
Briz, toxic symmetrical erythema of face, 40
Brodin (P.) and **Menetrier (P.)**, parameningococcic meningitis in infant, 131
Bronchi, foreign bodies removed from, two cases, 138
Bronchial glands, enlarged, diagnosis of, 179
Bronchitis, asthmatic, in early life, 553
— unrecognised, in infants, 553
Broncho-pneumonia (subacute), consecutive to tonsillectomy, 137
Bronchoscopy for multiple foreign bodies (almond-shell and pulp), 139
Broncho-tetany in early life, 553
Brown (H. M.), relationship between enlarged tonsils and carious teeth, 465
Brownian movement in homogenised milk, 545
Bruch (A.), mongolian blue spots, 43
Bruckner (G.) (and others), bacteriology of respiratory diseases, 178
Brüning (H.), rumination in infants, 466
Bruns (Prof. L.) (and others), Handbuch der Nervenkrankheiten im Kindesalter (Handbook of the Nervous Diseases in Childhood) (review), 140
Bryan (J. H.), myofibroma of the naso-pharynx, 134
Bryant, opportunities for preservation of hearing, 375
Bubble, amphoric, 124
Buchanan (J. J.), duodenotomy for impacted sewing-machine needle, 473
Buford (C. G.), large urethral caruncle in girl, 476
Bunch (J. L.), congenital syphilitic infant treated by intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan, 22
— hereditary syphilis treated by intravenous injections of salvarsan and neo-salvarsan, 265
Burn (C. W.), congenital aphasia, 515
Burn followed eighteen months later by cicatricial contraction of thumb, 166
Burns complicated by tetanus, 35
Burr (C. W.), cerebellar ataxia, 459
— neuroses of childhood, 272
Bury (J.), Diseases of the Nervous System (review), 142
Butler (W.), measles, 310
Buys (L. R. de), exophthalmos in scurvy, 285

Bythell, X rays in pulmonary tuberculosis, 551

Cacciani (T.), Mongolian spots, 329
Cachexia strumipriva—operative myxœdema, 268
Caffarena (D.), elimination of "606" by the mother's milk, 46
— rickets and Wassermann's reaction, 45
Cailliau and **Variot (G.),** case of venous hepatic cirrhosis, 171
— — cirrhosis of liver in child, 469
— — vacuolisation of muscular fibres of heart in infantile atrophy and hypertrophy, 80
Calcaterra (U.), serum therapy and diphtheritic paralysis, 29
Calcification, multiple ("calcinosis"), in subcutaneous tissue, 97
Calculi, ninety-six, in pouch of urethra, 476
— renal, in children, 323, 413
Caloric requirements of bottle-fed infants, 420
Calvé (J.), marine hospitals in treatment of surgical tuberculosis, 556
— and **Lamy,** Abbott's method of treating scoliosis, 124, 416
Cameron (H. C.), summer diarrhœa and summer heat, 167, 205
— uses and abuses of proprietary foods in infant feeding, 424
Camhi (I.), vomiting in infants from insufficient nourishment, 424
Campbell (O. H.), common salt poisoning, 228
Campbell (W. F.) and **Kerr (Le Grand),** The Surgical Diseases of Children (review), 478
Cannata (S.), diazo-reaction in Leishman's anæmia, 79
— tuberculous infantile spastic hemiplegia, 513
Canonia (G.), Leishman's anæmia, 278
Cantonnet (A.) and **Schreiber (G.),** congenital absence of iris and double cataract, 318
Cardiac complications (early) of rheumatism, diagnosis and treatment of, 83
— — of tonsillar infection, 83
— efficiency from school point of view, 541
— murmurs and pseudo-cardiac murmurs of no pathological importance, 83
Cardiolysis for relief of adherent pericardium, 314
Carozzi (A.), villous tumour of bladder, 476
Carpenter (H. C.) and **Gittings (J. C.),** coagulation-time of blood, 276
Carr (J. W.), congenital syphilis with enlargement of liver and spleen, 116
— Hirschsprung's disease, 116
Carr (J. W.), partial hemiatrophy of face and tongue, 22
Carruthers (D. A.), epidemic poliomyelitis in West Suffolk, 90
Casein, high percentages and malt sugar in infant feeding, 421
Cassel (J.), tuberculosis, 547
Cassoute, pneumo-typhoid, 37
Cataract, congenital, 521
— (double), and congenital absence of iris, 318
Cautley (E.), chronic albuminuria with hepatic enlargement, 167
— diagnosis of acute abdominal conditions, 193
Cavazzani (A.), iodine in whooping-cough, 184
Cavernous sinus thrombosis, 281
Cerebellum, hæmorrhage into, 362
— sarcoma of, 232
— tubercle of; decompressive craniectomy; acute tubercular meningitis, 231
— tumours of, 231
Cerebral hemispheres, total softening of, 230
Cerebro-spinal fluid, blood and urine, comparative amount of urea in, in sucklings affected with gastro-intestinal troubles, 320
— — of infants, urea in, 319
— — in acute poliomyelitis, 127
— — normal, pneumococcus meningitis with, 512
— — tension in tuberculous meningitis, 513
Cerebrum, non-development of, 118
Chalmers (A. K.), causes of death among infants during first four weeks after birth, 505
Chancre of palpebral conjunctiva, 522
— of scalp, 43
Chaplin (W.), dermatitis gangrenosa, 41
Chapman (C. W.), arterio-sclerosis with absence of both radial pulses, 117
Chapple (H.), pneumococcal vulvo-vaginitis, 35
Charles (S. F. A.), chorea and its treatment, 84
Chauliac (J.), acute supra-renal insufficiency in epidemic infectious diseases, 327
Cheatle (A.), phlebitis without thrombosis of sigmoid sinus, 411
Cheinisse (L.), pancreatitis in mumps, 35
Chest, affections of, radiographic diagnosis of, 543
Chloroform, administration of, 238
Cholecystitis due to primary infection by typhoid bacillus, 223
Chondro-dystrophy, early case, with radiogram and necropsy, 475
Chorea, 517
— and its treatment, 84

Chorea, hysterical rhythmic, of children, 518
— relation of, to rheumatism, 84
— severe, treated by rectal injections of salvarsan followed by remarkable improvement, 188
Choreas of childhood, 273
Churchill (F. S.), Wassermann reaction, 44
Chyliform effusion (H. A. Lediard), 433
Cimex lectularius, see *Bed-bug.*
Circulatory system, diseases of, 280
Circumcision, ritual, tuberculosis acquired through, 557
Cirrhosis, venous hepatic, case of, 171
Clark (L. P.) and **Taylor (A. S.)**, results of dorsal root section in spastic state of cerebral diplegia, 476
Clarke (P. F.), subdural injections of epinephrin in experimental poliomyelitis, 130
Clavicles, congenital absence of, 233
Cleveland, open-air schools of, 87
Clogg (H. S.), malformation of rectum (complete absence of post-allantoic gut and proctodæum); operation; result, 24
Club-foot, occurrence and ætiology of, 236
Cobliner (W.), blood-pressure in diphtheria, 29
Cockayne (E. A.), distal myopathy, 268
— whooping-cough in the first days of life, 534
Codet-Boisse, fracture of skull, with depression, cured by operation, 237
— torticollis and congenital dislocation of hip, 235
Cœliac affection, 470
Coit (H. L.), method of scoring the viability of infants under care of hospitals and infants' welfare organisations, 77
— effects of heated and super-heated milk on infants' nutrition, 422
Cole (C. E. C.), whooping-cough in premature infants, 371
Colie (E.), sudden death following spinal puncture for diagnosis, 130
Colitis, acute, in children, 470
Collargol, intra-pleural injections of, in treatment of empyema, 183
Colles's law, exception to, 44
Collie (A.), Smallpox and its diffusion (review), 383
Collier (J.), disseminated sclerosis, 121
Collins (J), Still's disease, 85
— and **Armour (R. G.)**, acute bulbar palsy following mumps, 515
Colliver (J. A.), new preparalytic symptom of poliomyelitis, 514
Colon bacilli, infection of urinary tract with, 507
— — — — vaccine therapy of, 544
Colon pyelitis, 560
Comby (J.), acute encephalitis, 515, 545
— curable meningeal states in children, 512
— hypertrophic warty papillomata of vulva, good effect of radiotherapy, 224
— ventricular hydrocephalus caused by cerebral tumour, 231
Commes (C.) and **Balard (P.)**, teeth present at birth, 464
Complement-fixation test in gonococcus vulvo-vaginitis, 428
Confluens sinuum, thrombosis in, 281
Conjunctiva, palpebral chancre of, 522
Conjunctivitis (meningococcus), 284
— (phlyctenular), ætiology of, 284
— tuberculous membranous, 284
Conlon (F. A.), five generations of blue sclerotics and associated osteoporosis, 522
Conradi (E.), pneumo-bacillus septicæmia with severe suprarenal hæmorrhage in congenital syphilis, 332
Contagion, prevention of, in Home for Weakly Children at Medan, 224
Convulsions, ætiology of, 132
— (epileptic), and adenoids, 132
— dietetic treatment, 431
— Jacksonian in type, cerebral decompression for, successful case, 266
— unusually large number of, in case of *status epilepticus*, 132
— value of lumbar puncture in relief of, 510
Cornea, ulceration of, associated with presence of spirilla and fusiform bacilli (W. G. Goudie and J. R. Sutherland), 537
Corner (E. M.), congenital absence of fibula, deformity of tarsus, and absence of toe, 167
— costo-transversectomy, spinal caries, and mediastinal abscess, 166
— hydatid cyst of liver, 469
Corney (B. G.), note on an epidemic of measles at Rotumá (1911), 252, 311
Costo-transversectomy, spinal caries and mediastinal abscess, 166
Coudray (M.) and **Ardin-Deltheil**, typhoid spine, 37
Cowie (D. M.), significance of the pyloric reflex in true and pseudo-pyloric stenosis in infants, 467
Cozzolino (O.), should tuberculous mothers suckle their children? 548
— some diagnostic points in infantile tuberculosis, 176
Crandall (F. M.), ætiology of convulsions, 132
Craniectomy, decompressive, acute tubercular meningitis, tubercle of cerebellum, 231
Craniotabes and heredo-syphilis, 44

Credé-Hörder (C.), non-gonorrhœal ophthalmia, 284
Crémieu and **Lacassagne**, joint complications of measles, 85
Cretinism, ? case of, 358
— "nervous," case of, 217
Cricoid, subcutaneous section of, for laryngeal stenosis following intubation, 137
Crigler (L. W.), burn of eyeball due to caustic contents of golf-ball, 521
Cripples, modern methods of care of, in Germany, 90
Crohn (B. B.) and **Koplik (H.)**, fat and nitrogen metabolism in case of congenital absence of bile-ducts, with study of ferments of pancreatic secretion of fæces, 468
Croll (G.), death from strychnine poisoning after snake-bite, 229
— and **Turner (A. J.)**, subcutaneous section of the cricoid for laryngeal stenosis following intubation, 137
Crookshank (F. G.), case of a Mongoloid child, 165
— Mongolism, 119
— and **Boyd (S. A.)**, congenital thoracic deformity, 217
Crotti (A.), thymic tracheo-stenosis and thymus death, 555
Cruchet (R.), clinical forms of tuberculosis, 548
Crus Cerebri, left, ? gumma in, 360
Cryptorchism, umbilical hernia, and urachus fistula, rare combination of, 234
Cubells (A.), diphtheritic hemiplegia, 367
Culcer-Petresco, congenital dextrocardia, 282
Cunningham (W. P.), verruca seborrhoica juvenilis, 42
Curtillet, bacterial origin of multiple exostoses, 236
— and **Lombard (P.)**, two cases of polyarticular tubercular rheumatism with vertebral localisations, 237
— — typhoid spine, 38
Curtis (R. M.), trephining in epilepsy, 132
Czerny (A.), course of tuberculosis in children, 549

Dandoy (J.), retro-pharyngeal abscess during first year of life, 135
Daussy (F.), relations of appendicitis and pneumonia, 474
David (O.), typhoid fever, with five relapses, 372
Davidson, Marriage and Motherhood (review), 239
Davis (E. D.), unilateral deformity of auricle, meatus and middle ear, 410
Davis (H. J.), occlusion of meatus and middle ear by bone following operation for acute mastoiditis and extradural abscess, 410
— temporo-sphenoidal abscess following mastoid disease and aural polypus, 411
Davis (W. H.), statistical comparison of mortality of breast-fed and bottle-fed infants, 420
Deafness, catarrhal, prevalence of, 375
— congenital syphilitic treated by neosalvarsan, 411
— educational, causes leading to, prevention of, 88
— prevention of, and instruction of deaf children, 88
Death, causes of, among infants, during first four weeks after birth, 505
— sudden, following spinal puncture for diagnosis, 130
Death certification and infantile mortality, 545
Debré and **Triboulet**, intestinal and mesenteric tuberculosis without thoracic lesions, 417
Deformities, paralytic, choice of methods in dealing with, 541
Deformity, considerable, caused by osteoma of forearm, 23
— Madelung's, corrected by osteotomy, 234
— slight congenital, of hands, 164
Del Diestro (T. G.) and **Lozano (A. R.)**, pneumococcal angina in children, 377
Deléarde, case of hereditary contagious tuberculosis, 547
— paralysis of dilators of glottis following laryngeal diphtheria, 379
— treatment of typhoid fever, 185
— and **Hallez (G.)**, chronic purpuras of childhood, 330
Dennett (R. H.), caloric requirements of bottle-fed infants, 420
Dental arches, normal and abnormal, and respiration in childhood, 376
Dentistry, school of, want of, 90
Depasse, typhoid fever, 36
Deptford School Clinic or Health Centre, Third Report for the School Year, 1911–1912 (review), 93
Dermatitis, bullous, following vaccinia, 34
— gangrenosa, 41
Detré, future of the premature and its connection with hereditary syphilis, 333
Deutschländer (C.), diphtheritic inflammation of skin and subcutaneous tissue, 41
Development, abnormal physical and sexual, in infant probably due to pineal tumour, 326
— delayed, in boy treated with thymus gland, 326
— influence of ductless glands on, 506

De Witt (Lydia M.), action of *Staphylococcus aureus* on the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, 29
Dextrocardia and congenital diaphragmatic hernia, 81
— congenital, 282
Diabetes, infantile, 27
— insipidus in tuberculous children, 324
Diagnosis, cases for, 25, 168, 316
— radiographic, of chest affections, 543
Diaphragm of trachea after tracheotomy, 367
Diarrhœa and erythema caused by return of menses in nurse, 426
— infantile, and Triboulet's reaction, 425
— part played by, in intestine as pathway to tubercle bacillus (L. Findlay), 502
— (summer), in relation to heat and humidity, 425
— — effect of summer heat upon (H. C. Cameron), 167, 205
Diatheses, 325
Diazo-reaction in Leishman's anæmia, 79
Dietetic treatment of convulsions, 431
Digestion, disturbances of, protein milk as corrective of, 421
Digestive troubles (obstinate) in infancy, effects of ipecacuanha in small doses, 430
Dighton (A.), cavernous sinus thrombosis, 281
Digitalin and theobromine, administration of, 186
Diphtheria, bacteriology of, 168
— behaviour of, in schools, 269
— blood-pressure in, 29, 366
— bradycardia from partial heart-block in, 82
— carriers of, treatment, by over-riding with *Staphylococcus aureus*, 30
— clinical, prevalence in Birmingham, 493
— cutaneous (W. B. Jack), 456
— in Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals, 28
— larval, 366
— laryngeal, paralysis of dilators of glottis following, 379
— malignant, 28
— of middle ear, 133
— of œsophagus, 269
— — (J. D. Rolleston), 405
— of stomach (F. E. Tylecote), 211
— pharyngeal, atypical, 366
— *rôle* of suprarenals in treatment of, 327
— serum treatment after symptoms have developed, 426
— tracheotomy in, fatal late hæmorrhage after, 368
— treatment by inhalation of hot air, 369
— — by massive doses of antitoxin, 426
— use of *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* cultures in outbreak of, 30
— (wound) complicated by paresis of accommodation and myocarditis, 28
Diphtheria, see also *Paralysis, facial, post-diphtheritic.*
Diphtheria antitoxin, injection of, in treatment of hæmoglobinuria; recovery, 322
— bacilli, dissemination in heart-blood and organs, 365
— — in lungs, 178
— — pyodermia due to, 41
— bacillus and scarlatinal infection (T. S. Higgins) 481
— — carriers and *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, 368
— — — treatment of, with bouillon cultures of *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* (J. D. Rolleston), 298
— septicæmia, 366
Diphtheritic inflammation of skin and subcutaneous tissue, 41
Diplegia, cerebral, pathological anatomy of, 230
— — spastic state, treatment by dorsal root section, results, 476
Disc, crater-like hole in, with changes at macula, 524
Diseases of Children, Vol. V, Congenital Diseases, Surgery, Orthopædics (review), 142
Doering, meningococci in ear discharge, 133
Dogs, possible transmission of poliomyelitis through, 129
Domenichini (G.), strangulated inguinal hernia in young infant, 474
Dopter, parameningococcic infections and anti-parameningococcic serum, 131
Dopter's serum, see *Serum* (Dopter's).
Dorsal root section in spastic state of cerebral diplegia, 476
Dorsum linguæ, see *Tongue*, back of.
Draper (G.) and **Peabody (F. W.)**, cerebro-spinal fluid and blood in acute poliomyelitis, 127
Drew (D.), cicatricial contraction of the thumb following a burn about eighteen months previously, 166
— lymphangioma of axilla, 166
— separated epiphysis of femur treated by plating, 166
— and **Pritchard (E.)**, œsophageal stricture, 23
Dreyfus and **Lesné**, inefficacy of serum-therapy *per rectum*, 224
Dreyfuss (J.), fatal case of anaphylaxis, 29
von Drigalski, prevention of school epidemics, 87
Drury (H. C.), cœliac affection, 470
Dubourg (E.) and **Dupérié (R.)**, hæmorrhagic pachymeningitis, meningeal hæmorrhage, and tuberculous encephalo-meningitis, 513
Ductus arteriosus (patent) (R. Miller and G. H. Orton), 109

Ductus Botalli, patent in congestion of lungs, 81
Ductless glands, influence on development, 506
Dufestel, results of re-vaccination in school-children, 89
Dufour (H.), incomplete stenosis of pylorus, 318
— and **Thiers (J.),** transmission of tuberculosis from mother to fœtus, 417
Dufourt (A.) and **Weill (E.),** herpes in pneumonia, 179
Dumas (L. Ribadeau) and **Harvier (P.),** degeneration of suprarenals and other glands in termination of severe infections, 39
Duncan (R. B.), hydrocephalus in female infant; operation; recovery, 476
Dünzelmann, salvarsan and neo-salvarsan in congenital syphilis, 428
Duodenum, ulcer of, in infancy, diagnosis and pathogeny, 468
Duodenotomy for impacted sewing-machine needle, 473
Dupérié (R.), spirochætes in viscera of newborn infant whose mother had received intravenous injection of "606" during pregnancy; streptococcic septicæmia in heredo-syphilitic suckling, 333
— subcutaneous multiple tuberculous gummata, 42
— and **Dubourg (E.),** hæmorrhagic pachymeningitis, meningeal hæmorrhage, and tuberculous encephalo-meningitis, 513
Dupuy (H.), chronic laryngeal stenosis; treatment by prolonged intubation, 137
Dupuytren's sign in congenital dislocation of hip, 365
Durham (R.), care of premature infants, 225, 226
Durig (M.), adenoids, 134
Duthoit (R.), pneumonia complicated by pleurisy and pericarditis, 27
— myatonia congenita, 516
Dutoit (A.), infective optic neuritis in measles and scarlet fever, 285
Dujol (G.) and **Mouriquand (G.),** diuretic action of infusion of lily-of-the-valley, 186
Dwarfism, mitral (F. Parkes Weber), 203
Dysentery, flagellate, 60
— see also *Enteritis*, dysenteric.
Dyspepsia, infantile, over-sweetened milk in, 317
— with vomiting (infantile), treated by hyper-saccharated milk, 544
Dyspnœa, extreme, due to rapid hypertrophy of thyroid, 558
Dystopia of internal genitals in young girls, 235
Dystrophy (family) of hair and nails, three cases, 328

Eager (R.), porencephaly, 231
Ear, deformity, unilateral, 410
— meningococci in discharge from, 133
— middle, diphtheria of, 133
— tubercular disease of, case (G. N. Biggs), 264
Ears, chronic discharging, significance and management of, 133
Eastman (F. C.), chorea, 517
Echenique (B. H.), permanent slow pulse, 82
Ectopia, perinæal testicular, with strangulated inguinal hernia, 234
— vesicæ, 359
Eczema, fatal cases in children (P. S. Hichens), 395, 560
— infantile, 329
— — and indigestion, relation between, 41
Edgar (J. C.), infant pulmotor; apparatus for artificial respiration on asphyxiated newly-born infants, 226
Edouard (M.), tuberculosis of larynx, 138
Education report of Minister of Public Instruction, Victoria, 1910–11 (review), 94
Eggs, alimentary anaphylaxis to, 228
Ehrenfried (A.), occurrence and ætiology of club-foot, 236
Eisenstaedt (J. S.), family dystrophy of hair and nails, 328
Elephantiasis phlebectatica, 522
de Elizalde (P.), abscess of liver in childhood, 468
— and **Navarro,** prolonged cerebro-spinal meningitis, 512
Elliot (Lieut-Col. R. H.), Sclero-corneal Trephining in Operative Treatment of Glaucoma (review), 479
Elmslie (R. C.), Calvé's pseudo-coxalgia, 115
Emmanuel, splenic anæmia, 313
Emphysema, generalised, in tuberculous meningitis, 178
— of pleura, mediastinum, and skin, 180
Empyema in infants, 182
— treatment of, with intra-pleural injections of collargol, 183
— see also *Streptococcus empyema.*
Emrys-Roberts (E.), portals of entry of tubercle bacillus, especially in childhood, 549
Encephalitis, acute, 515, 545
— acute, in children, 515
— — spasmophilia associated with hydrocephalus in course of, 508
— and macroscopically latent meningitis in acute infections, 130
Encephalo-meningitis (tuberculous), meningeal hæmorrhage, and hæmorrhagic pachymeningitis, 513

Encephalopathy, scarlatinal, 171
Endocarditis, acute, in typhoid fever, 82
Engel (S.), The Elements of Child Protection (review), 334
Enteritis, dysenteric, in children, ætiology and pathology, 470
— malted food in treatment of, 307
Enuresis, pseudo-lumbar puncture in, 324
Epidemics (school), prevention of, 87
Epidermis, tincture of iodine in regeneration of, 189
Epilepsy in childhood, 273
— post-hemiplegic, 132
— trephining in, case, 132
Epinephrin in treatment of urticaria, 329
— subdural injections of, in experimental poliomyelitis, 130
Epiphysis (separated), of femur treated by plating, 166
Epistaxis (repeated) purpura, and pseudo-hæmophilia cured by X rays, 124
Equilibrium, lack of, in tuberculous meningitis, 513
Erysipelas, streptococcus empyema complicated by, 182
— treatment by vaccine, 428
Erythema and diarrhœa caused by return of menses in nurse, 426
— nodosum and tuberculosis, 550
— toxic symmetrical, of face, 40
d'Espine, post-hemiplegic epilepsy, 132
— lack of equilibrium in tuberculous meningitis, 513
Exercise in treatment of spinal deformity, necessity for selection and skilled supervision in, 542
Exophthalmos in scurvy, 285
Exostoses, multiple, bacterial origin of, 236
— — with wasting of muscles of upper arm, 23
Eyeball, burn of, due to caustic contents of golf-ball, 521
— enlargement of, 522
Eye conditions, congenital, 360
Eyes of young children, possible effect of needlework on, 524

Fabre and **Bourret,** treatment of hereditary syphilis by "606," 186
Face and tongue, partial hemiatrophy, 22
— asymmetry of, in scrofuloderma, 42
— congenital hemispasm of, 517
— oblique cleavage of, in living monstrosity, 233
— toxic symmetrical erythema of, 40
Fæces, pancreatic secretion of, ferments of, 468
Fairbank (H. A. T.), ununited fracture of neck of femur, 23
Faria (J. G.), intestinal parasites in children in Rio de Janeiro, 471
Farr (C. B.), objective method of teaching food values and food requirements, 77
— and **Glenn (R. A.)**, adrenal hæmorrhage in newborn, 221
Fat metabolism in congenital absence of bile-ducts, 468
Fazio (F.), typhoid appendicitis, 373
Feeding in relation to teeth, 122
— of infants, 420
Feet, myxoma of, congenital, 472
Felsenthal (S.), infantile mortality in Duchy of Baden, 418
Femora, simultaneous fracture of neck of both, 237
Femur, separated epiphysis of, treated by plating, 166
— tuberculosis of lower end of, 557
— ununited fracture of neck of, 23
Fevers, eruptive, vaccinal allergy in, 543
Fibro-lipoma, case of, ?, 114
Fibro-sarcoma of thigh, 359
Fibula, congenital absence of, deformity of tarsus, and absence of toe, 167
Fiedler (W.), blood-pressure in diphtheria, 366
Fielder (F. S.) and **Nicol (M.)**, mastoiditis followed by general sepsis with symptoms of tetanus, 133
Figueira (F.) and **Lopes (U.)**, alimentary fever (syndrome of Finkelstein), 426
Findlay (L.), the intestine as a pathway of infection to the tubercle bacillus, with special reference to the part played by diarrhœa, 502
Fione (G.), curability of tuberculosis of nervous centres, 552
Fischer (L.), infant feeding, 420
— intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan in scarlet fever, 543
— lumbar puncture an aid to diagnosis: its value in relieving convulsions, 510
Fistula (urachus), umbilical hernia, and cryptorchism; rare combination of, 234
Fitzwilliams (D. C. L.), (?) fibro-lipoma, 114
— lymphangioma resembling hernia of lung, 114
Flesch (H.), diagnosis and pathogeny of duodenal ulcer in infancy, 468
Fletcher (G. Y.), adrenalin in whooping-cough, 183
Fletcher (H. M.), fibrosis of lung in bronchiectasis in children, 555
— operative myœdema—cachexia strumipriva, 268
Flexner (S.), accidents following subdural injection of antimeningitis serum, 510
— mode of infection in epidemic poliomyelitis, 129
Fœtal monster, 232
Fœtus, reflexes in, 225
— transmission of tuberculosis from mother to, 417

Fonzo (F.), early diagnosis of tuberculosis by X rays, 551
Food, relation of weight-curve of infant to, 424
Food requirements of children, 420
— values and food requirements; objective method of teaching, 77
Foods, common, allergy to, case, 228
Foot (N. C.), amyotonia congenita, with autopsy, 517
Forbes (D.), experiment in training of backward children, 88
Forbes (J. G.), pollution of swimming-baths, 91
Forearm, ? phleboliths in, 359
— osteoma of, causing considerable deformity, 23
Foreign bodies, multiple (almond-shell and pulp), bronchoscopy for, 139
— — removed from bronchi, two cases, 138
— body, pneumotomy for, case, 238
Foundlings, wet nursing of, 169
Fox (H.), extensive pigmented and hairy nævus, 43
Fox (Selina F.), Mother and Baby: Outlines for a Young Mother on the Care of Herself and her Baby (review), 96
Fox (T. C.), small epidemic of an areata alopecia, 331
Fragale (V.), hypertrophic pulmonary osteo-arthropathy, 236
— malaria in newborn and young infants, 374
Français (R.), perinæal testicular ectopia with strangulated inguinal hernia, 234
Frank (E. S.), paratyphoid bacillus B in a pleural effusion, 181
Franklin (G. P.), ninety-six calculi in pouch of urethra, 476
Fraser (J.), types of organism in series of bone and joint tuberculosis in children, 550
Fraser (M. S.), relation of chorea to rheumatism, 84
Fraser (W. A.), cystic kidneys, 321
Fredet (P.) and **Tixier (L.)**, hypertrophic pyloric stenosis; gastro-enterostomy at age of 13 days; recovery, 467
Freeman (R. G.), infant milk-depôts, 419
— "colon pyelitis" and "fatal cases of eczema" (correspondence), 560
— serum treatment of pneumonia, 427
Friberger (R.), arrhythmia in healthy children, 82
Friedjung (J. F.), second attack of mumps, 370
Friedreich's disease, 318
Froment (J.), infantile paralysis, 126
Frost (C. A.), cases of infantile scurvy, 280
Funaioli (G.), injections of peptone as cure for Barlow's disease 280
Fundus, changes in, in myopia, scheme for grading, 524
Gagnoni (E.), neuroses of sympathetic in children, 516
Gaillard (G.), pituitary syndromes, 326
Galland and **Pellot,** multiple intestinal perforation in a relapse of typhoid fever, 373
Galliot, treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in children, 552
Gana (A.), Henoch's purpura, 79
Gangrene of skin in typhoid fever, 37
Gardère (G.) and **Savy (P.)**, acute endocarditis in typhoid fever, 82
— and **Weill,** Koplik's spots in mumps, 34
— — viscosity of blood, 78
Garrett (J. H.), iron perchloride in ringworm of scalp, 331
Garrod (A. E.), **Batten (F. E.)** and **Thursfield (Hugh)**, Diseases of Children, by various authors, edited by, 1913 (review), 379
Garvin (E. C.), fatal poisoning by tobacco, 230
Gastric retention and intestinal stasis in infancy, 222
Gastro-enteritis, treatment by *Bacillus bulgaricus*, 363
Gastro-enterostomy in infant, aged 13 days, for hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, 467
Gauchery and **Lesage,** congenital hemispasm of face, 517
Gelatine treatment in case of fulminating purpura hæmorrhagica, 361
Genitals, external, precocious development due to hypernephroma, 364
— internal, dystopia of, in young girls, 235
Germany, institutions for combating tuberculosis in, 174
— modern methods of cripple care in, 90
Gibney (V. P.), Still's disease, 85
Gielczynski (Y.), emphysema of pleura, mediastinum, and skin, 180
Gilford (H.), influence of ductless glands on development, 506
Ginsburg (N.), gastric retention and intestinal stasis in infancy, 222
Giorgio (G. di), diabetes insipidus in tuberculous children, 324
Girault and **Lesage (A.)**, sarcoma of ovary in infant, 478
Girdlestone (G. R.), extreme dyspnœa due to rapid hypertrophy of thyroid; hemithyroidectomy; recovery, 558
Gittings (J. C.) and **Carpenter (H. C.)**, coagulation-time of blood, 276
— and **Pemberton (R.)**, metabolic observations on amyotonia congenita, 517
Giulle (C. P. M.), livedo, 40
Glands, degeneration of, in termination of severe infections, 39
Glandular diseases, 38
Glenn (R. A.) and **Farr (C. B.)**, adrenal hæmorrhage in newborn, 221

Glio-neuroma (ganglionic), of optic nerve, 286
Glottis, dilators of, paralysis of, following laryngeal diphtheria, 379
Golf-ball, caustic contents, causing burn of eyeball, 521
Gonococcus, see *Urethritis*, gonococcal.
— vaccines in treatment of gonorrhœal ophthalmia, 284
Goodall (A.), acute myelocythæmia associated with osteosclerosis, 79
Gordon (M. B.), thyroid medication in children, 431
Gorter (E.), vaccine therapy of injections of urinary tract with colon bacilli, 544
Goudie (W. G.) and **Sutherland (J. R.)**, case of corneal ulceration associated with the presence of spirilla and fusiform bacilli, 537
Goulfier (C.), ætiology of phlyctenular conjunctivitis, 284
Gourfein (D.), tuberculous membranous conjunctivitis, 284
Graham (A.), epidemic of specific parotitis in school-children, 497
Graham (J. A.), necrosis of jaw following measles, 370
Granel (F.), suprarenal insufficiency in infectious diseases, 39
Granger (J.), and **Pole (C. K.)**, inclusion bodies in scarlet fever, 9
Grant (J. Dundas) and **McKenzie (Dan)**, congenital prominent auricles treated by operation, 410
Grassi (G. B.), treatment of empyema with intra-pleural injections of collargol, 183
Greene (J. B.), removal of adenoids as preventive measure after exposure to measles, 135
Greenfield (D. G.), abdominal hydatids, 360
Greig (D. M.), hereditary congenital wryneck, 337
Grenet (H.) and **Sédillot,** X rays in hypertrophy of thymus, 171
— and **Rousselot,** case of myopathy, Leyden-Mœbius type, 172
— (and others), congenital hypertrophy of pylorus operated on at age of two months, 318
Griffith (F.), completed treatment for tonsillitis, 136
Griffith (J. P. C.), typhoid fever in infancy, 372
Grove (W. E.), certain dangers of adenoid operation, 377
Grulee (C. G.), dietetic treatment of convulsions in infants, 431
— — dietetic treatment of infantile tetany, 431
Guimarães, pneumococcal and *B. coli* peritonitis, 474
Guinon, efficacy of rectal injections in serum therapy, 275
Gumma ? in left crus cerebri, 360
Gummata, subcutaneous multiple tuberculous, 42
Gut, post-allantoic, and proctodæum, complete absence of, operation, result, 24
Guthrie (L.), epidemic catarrhal jaundice, 1
Guy's Hospital Reports (review), 287
Guzman and **Vargos,** agenesis of skin of abdomen, 39

Hæmatinics, hypodermic use of, in anæmia, 80
Hæmatoma, perirenal, following scarlet fever, 323
— suprarenal, in newborn child, 227
Hæmoglobinuria, injection of diphtheria antitoxin in treatment of, 322
— paroxysmal, 323
Hæmophilia complicating appendicectomy, 279
— death due to sprain of knee, 80
— familial; hæmophilic arthritis simulating osteomyelitis; two cases, 275
— — treatment by Witte's peptone, 430
— neonatorum in family of four infants, 227
— treated by human blood-serum, 279
— see also "*Bleeders.*"
Hæmorrhage, adrenal, in newborn, 221
— cerebellar, 362
— fatal, from throat, 25, 66, 240
— — late, after tracheotomy in diphtheria, 368
— (meningeal), hæmorrhagic pachymeningitis and tuberculous encephalo-meningitis, 513
— severe, after tonsillectomy, 379
— (suprarenal, severe), pneumo-bacillus septicæmia with, in congenital syphilis, 332
Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn 227
— — — spontaneous recovery from, 227
— — — treatment of, 76
— — — — by blood transfusion, 228
— — — — by horse-serum, 430
— — — — by normal human blood-serum, 429
Hagenbach-Burckhardt, family of "bleeders" in Basle, 279
Hair, abnormal tuft of, and plica neuropathica, 329
— and nails, family dystrophy of, three cases, 328
Hair-ball removed from stomach, 220
Hallé and **Bloch,** anaphylaxis due to antidiphtheritic serum, 275, 369
— and **Jacquet,** Vincent's angina, 26
— and **Masselot,** Barlow's disease, 509
Hallé (J.) and **Salin (H.)**, malignant tumour of mediastinum in child, 555
Hallé (W.), sublingual tumour and Barlow's disease, 27

Hallez (**G.**) and **Deléarde,** chronic purpuras of childhood, 330
Hamburger (**L. P.**), Baltimore epidemic of streptococcus of septic sore throat, and its relation to milk supply, 377
Hamill (**S. McC.**), case for diagnosis, 168
Hammond (**L. J.**), congenital pyloric stenosis, 460
Hand (**A.**) (and others), case of hydrophobia, 374
Handicraft for school girls, 86
Hands, muscles of, affected by acute poliomyelitis, 218
— slight congenital deformity of, 164
Hanna (**W.**), Studies in Smallpox and Vaccination, 1913 (review), 383
Harbitz (**F.**), epidemic poliomyelitis in Norway, 125
— tuberculosis, 172
Harman (**N. Bishop**), analysis of three hundred cases of high myopia in children, with scheme for grading of fundus changes in myopia, 524
— incidence of ophthalmia neonatorum in London, 521
Harries-Jones (**E. H.**), congenital eye conditions, 360
Harvier (**P.**) and **Dumas** (**L. Ribadeau**), degeneration of suprarenals and other glands in termination of severe infections, 39
Hawley (**A. W.**) and **Manning** (**J. B.**), sarcoma of cerebellum, 232
Hawthorne (**C. O.**), Studies in Clinical Medicine (review), 47
Hayashi (**A.**), congestion of lungs with patent ductus Botalli, 81
Hays (**H.**), indications for removal of faucial tonsils, 136
— prevalence of catarrhal deafness, 375
Hearing, preservation of, opportunities for, 375
Heart, affections of, 540
— and large vessels, congenital malforma- of, 26
— disease of, treatment, discussion on, 69
— two similar but unusual conditions of, in sisters, 115
— vacuolisation of muscular fibres of, in infantile atrophy and hypertrophy, 80
Heart-block, partial, in diphtheria, bradycardia from, 82
Heart-blood, dissemination of diphtheria bacilli in, 365
Heath (**M.**), sublingual tumour, 269
Hecht and **Sperk,** bradycardia from partial heart-block in diphtheria, 82
Heckel (**E. B.**), ophthalmia neonatorum and its relation to blindness, 283
Hecker (**T.**), rare complication in scarlet fever, 31
Heine-Medin's disease, contagiosity of, 515
Heine-Medin's disease, curable meningeal form of, 512
— — pain in, 128
Heliotherapy in tubercular arthritis, 429
— in tuberculous peritonitis, 125
Hellström (**T.**), acute poliomyelitis, 126
Helminthiasis in children, 471
Hemiatrophy, facial, in paralysis of brachial plexus, 516
— partial, of face and tongue, 22
Hemiplegia, diphtheritic, 120, 367
— tuberculous infantile spastic, 513
— vaso-motor, 515
Hemispasm (congenital) of lower lip, autopsy on case of, 125
Hemithyroidectomy for extreme dyspnœa due to rapid hypertrophy of thyroid; recovery, 558
Henoch's purpura, see *Purpura.*
Heredo-syphilis and craniotabes, 44
Hering (**W.**), perirenal hæmatoma following scarlet fever, 323
Hernandez, tuberculosis of prepuce, 558
Hernia, diaphragmatic congenital, and dextrocardia, 81
— — in three-year-old child, 472
— — through œsophageal opening, extrapleural and in right thorax; two cases compared, 472
— inguinal left, in infant, appendicitis in, 473
— — strangulated in female infants, aged 22 and 17 days, successfully operated on (R. H. A. Whitelocke), 353
— — — in young infant, 474
— of lung, lymphangioma resembling, 114
— strangulated inguinal, in perinæal testicular ectopia, 234
— (umbilical), urachus fistula, and cryptorchism, rare combination of, 234
Herold (**A. A.**), serum administered in epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 34
Herpes in pneumonia, 179
Hertz (**A.**) and **Johnson** (**W.**), polio-encephalo-myelitis associated with optic neuritis, nephritis and myocarditis, 120
Hess (**A. F.**), groups of infants infected by tuberculous attendant, 550
Heubner (**O.**), chronic renal diseases, 322
Hichens (**P. S.**), congenital family jaundice, 357
— ? cretinism, 358
— fatal cases of eczema in children, 395
Higgins (**T. S.**), the diphtheria bacillus and scarlatinal infection, 481
Hill (**H. K.**), blood-pressure in infancy, 415
— spasmus nutans, 411
Hill (**M. C.**) and **Wilcox** (**H. B.**), protein milk as corrective of digestive disturbances, 421
Hip-joint, disease of, commencing, "key sign" in, 476

Hip-joint, dislocation of, congenital, and torticollis, 235
— — — reduction at aged of 20 months, 416
— — — Dupuytren's sign in, 365
— — — new symptom in, 235
— — — treatment (A. S. B. Bankart), 475
Hird (**R. B.**), enlargement of eyeball, 522
Hirsch (**D. J.**), irrigation of spinal canal as preliminary to introduction of anti-meningitic serum, 510
Hirschsprung's disease, case, 116
Historical Medical Exhibition, London (1913), 225
Hjort (**J.**), suffocation by mother's milk, 226
Hobill (**F.**) and **Milligan** (**E. T. C.**), intussusception, resection of bowel, recovery 475
Hodgkin's disease with chyliform ascites, 440
Holmes (**A.**), Conservation of the Child: a Manual of Clinical Psychology, presenting the Examination and Treatment of Backward Children (review), 336
Holmes (**H. T.**), traumatic rupture of thoracic aorta, 281
Holt (**L. E.**), importance of hospitals for infants and their part in prevention of infantile mortality, 419
— tuberculosis acquired through ritual circumcision, 557
Home for Weakly Children, Médan, prevention of contagion in, 224
Hoobler (**B. R.**), effects of cold air on blood-pressures of children and young adults in various stages of tuberculosis, 177
— protein metabolism in infants fed on protein milk, 422
Hospitals and infants' welfare organisations, method of scoring viability of infants under care of, 77
— for infants in prevention of infantile mortality, 419
Hot air inhalations in diphtheria, 368
Horse-serum in hæmorrhagic disease of newborn, 430
Houzel (**G.**), fissure of lower part of bladder, inversion, strangulation, 234
— suppurative arthritis, 237
Howell (**A. A.**), unusual neurosis in child, 463
Huber (**F.**), acute yellow atrophy in child, 469
Hufschmidt (**A.**) and **Lippmann** (**A.**), significance of Döhle's inclusion-bodies in scarlet fever, 369
Hughes (**Miss E. P.**), handicraft for school-girls, 86
Humidity, summer diarrhœa in relation to, 425
Hurd (**L. M.**), indications and contra-indications for tonsillectomy, 136
Hutchinson (**J.**), excision of spleen for splenic anæmia, 409
— lieno-testicular band or ligament, 410
Hutchison (**R.**), Lectures on Diseases of Children, third edition, 1913 (review), 525
Hutinel and **Nobécourt**, acute colitis in children, 470
Hydatid cyst of liver, 469
Hydatid cysts in children, 478
Hydatids, abdominal, 360
Hydrocele in infants treated by operation, 477
— treatment by auto-serotherapy, cure, 477
Hydrocephalus in association with spasmophilia in course of acute encephalitis, 508
— case of, 362
— in female infant; operation; recovery, 476
— ventricular, caused by cerebral tumour, 231
Hydronephroses, congenital, with aplasia of ureter, 321
Hydrophobia, case of, 374
Hymanson (**A.**), streptococcus empyema complicated by erysipelas, 182
— tuberculosis in young children, 174
Hyperhidrosis circumscripta, 42
Hypernephroma, precocious development of external genitalia due to, 364
Hypopituitarism, ? case of, 357
Hysteria, institutional treatment in children, 518

Icterus, congenital, due to malformation of bile-ducts, 26
— in congenital syphilis, 44
— neonatorum, idiopathic, 226
Idiocy, familial amaurotic, 285
Imbecility and idiocy, 520
Ileo-colitis, treatment by *Bacillus bulgaricus*, 363
Impetigo followed by nephritis, 321
— ulcerative, treatment of, 189
Inanition, prolonged, following cicatricial stricture of œsophagus cured by internal œsophagotomy and dilatation, 466
Inclusion-bodies (Döhle's), diagnostic significance of, 276
— in scarlet fever, 277, 369
— — (J. Granger and C. K. Pole), 9
Indigestion and infantile eczema, relation between, 41
Infantilism due to mitral stenosis, 165
Infections, acute, macroscopically latent meningitis and encephalitis in, 130
— following tonsillotomy, 137
— severe degeneration of suprarenals and other glands in termination of, 39

Infectious diseases, epidemic, acute, suprarenal insufficiency in, 327
— — *rôle* of suprarenals in pathology and treatment of, 327
— — suprarenal insufficiency in, 39
— — vaccination in course of, 33
Influenza of infancy, rectal administration of salicylates in, 188
Ingelrans (F.), facial hemiatrophy in paralysis of brachial plexus, 516
International Congress of Medicine, Seventeenth, Section of Diseases of Children, proceedings, 504
Intestinal diseases, acute, of infancy, bacteriology of, 469
— obstruction, acute, treatment, 58
— — — — by Meckel's diverticulum, 58, 474
— stasis and gastric retention in infancy, 222
Intestine as pathway of infection to tubercle bacillus (L. Findlay), 502
— great, doubling of, case, 227
— perforation, multiple, in relapse of typhoid fever, 373
— resection, in case of intussusception, recovery, 475
— small, congenital dilatation of, by fibrous bands, 26
— — wide-spread ulceration limited to, fatal case (S. Phillips), 154
Intra-gastric malformation, unique, 468
Intubation followed by laryngeal stenosis, subcutaneous section of cricoid for, 137
— prolonged in treatment of chronic laryngeal stenosis, 137
Intussusception, treatment of, 50
— treatment by resection of bowel, recovery, 475
Iodine, allotropic, in tuberculosis, 552
— tincture of, disinfection of skin with, in children, 478
— — in regeneration of epidermis, 189
— in whooping-cough, 184
Ipecacuanha in small doses in obstinate digestive troubles in infancy, 430
Iris, congenital absence of, and double cataract, 318
Iron perchloride in ringworm of scalp, 331

Jack (W. B.), case of cutaneous diphtheria, 456
Jacquard, prolonged pneumonia, 179
Jacquet and **Hallé**, Vincent's angina, 26
James (R. R.), crater-like hole in disc with changes at macula, 524
Jaubert (L.), heliotherapy in tubercular arthritis, 429
Jaundice, congenital family, 357
— epidemic catarrhal (L. Guthrie), 1
— fatal, of newly born, 226
— some cases of (F. J. Poynton), 145
Jaw, necrosis of, following measles, 370
Jennings (W. B.), hæmorrhagic disease of newborn treated by horse-serum, 430
Jewesbury (R. C.), acute poliomyelitis affecting muscles of both hands, 218
— two similar but somewhat unusual heart conditions in sisters, 115
Johnson (W.) and **Hertz (A.)**, polio-encephalo-myelitis in association with optic neuritis, nephritis and myocarditis, 120
Johnston (G.), paralysis of right lower and middle trapezius, 122
Joints and bones, syphilitic disease of, 332
— complications relating to, in measles, 85
Jones (E. C.), urticaria, 168
Jopson (J. H.), treatment of tuberculous adenitis, 413
Jubb (A. A.) and **Sutherland (P. L.)**, chronic pneumococcal infection of lungs in children, 554
Julian (C. A.), vaccination against tuberculosis, 552
Jump (H. D.) (and others), precocious development of the external genitalia due to hypernephroma, 364
Justi (K.), diaphragm of trachea after tracheotomy, 367
Juttner (F. J. E.), fatal post-operative thrombosis, 281

Kahn (L. M.), congenital stricture of ureter producing pyonephrosis; nephrectomy, 320
Kala-azar in Spain, 79
Kellock (T. H.), pneumotomy for foreign body, 238
Kelly (R. E.), splenectomy, 238
Keratitis, interstitial, 332
— — and osteo-periostitis of tibiæ treated with neo-salvarsan, 117
— — treatment of, by salvarsan, 187
Kerley (C. G.), and **Beebe (S. P.)**, delayed development in boy treated with thymus gland, 326
"Key-sign" in commencing hip-joint disease, 476
Kidney, diseases of, chronic, 322
— sarcoma of, 323, 362
— tuberculosis of, 265
— tumours of, in childhood, 363
— right, ruptured sarcoma of, simulating appendicular abscess, 323
Kidneys and ureters, congenital anomalies in, 118
— — — — (J. D. Rolleston), 161
— cystic, 321
— functions of, methods of estimating, 319
Kirby-Smith (J. L.), bullous dermatitis following vaccinia, 34
Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, action of *Staphylococcus aureus* on, 29
Klemperer (F.) and **Worta (H.)**, treatment of scarlet fever with salvarsan, 187

Klimenko's serum, see *Serum* (Klimenko's).
Klose (F.), generalised emphysema in tuberculous meningitis, 178
Knee, sprain of, death due to, in case of hæmophilia, 80
Knight (J. E.), ten pellagrins in one family, 40
Knox (J. H. M., jun.), effect of moderately high temperature on infant, 424
Knowles (F. C.), an albino family, 221
— histology of urticaria pigmentosa, 362
Koch's bacillus and pseudo-meningococcus in meningitis, 509
Koeppe (H.), Still's disease, 85
Koessler (K. K.), scarlet fever, 31
Kolmer, bacteriology of diphtheria, 168
Konschegg (A. v.) and **Lederer (R.)**, symptoms and pathology of pulmonary tuberculosis, 547
Koplik (H.), infections following tonsillotomy, 137
— spasm of the pylorus and congenital pyloric stenosis, 467
— and **Crohn (B. B.)**, fat and nitrogen metabolism in case of congenital absence of bile-ducts, with study of ferments of pancreatic secretion of fæces, 468
Koplik's spots in mumps, 34
Koupliansky (M.), chancre of palpebral conjunctiva, 522
Krabbe (K.), reflexes in fœtus, 225
Kramer (S. P.), possible source of danger in use of antimeningitis serum, 511
Kretschmer (M.), leucocyte inclusion bodies in scarlet fever, 79
Küsel (G. C.), feeding in relation to teeth, 122

Labbé (R.), subacute broncho-pneumonia consecutive to tonsillectomy, 137
— and **Leroux**, craniotabes and heredosyphilis, 44
Lacassagne and **Crémieu**, joint complications of measles, 85
Ladd (M.), gastric motility in infants as shown by Röntgen ray, 466
— vaccines in treatment of pertussis, 184
La Fétra (L. E.), early case of chondrodystrophy, with radiogram and necropsy, 475
— employment of salvarsan in children, 45
Lagana (L.) and **Marfan (A. B.)**, salvarsan and measles, 33
Lake (G. B.), use of *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* cultures in diphtheria outbreak, 30
Lallemant (G. A.), fatal late hæmorrhage after tracheotomy in diphtheria, 368
Lamy and **Calvé**, Abbott's method of treating scoliosis, 124, 416
Lance, congenital dislocation of the hip reduced at the age of twenty months, 416
— congenital scoliosis, 318
Lance, Dupuytren's sign in congenital dislocation of hip, 365
— severe scoliosis treated by Abbott's method, 508
Lane-Claypon (Janet E.), Report to the Local Government Board upon the "Biological Properties" of Milk, both of the Human Species, and of Cows, considered in Special Relation to the Feeding of Infants, 288
Lange (C. de) and **Schippers (J. C.)**, Döhle's inclusion-bodies in scarlet fever, 277
Langer (J.), contagiosity of Heine-Medin's disease, 515
— school and epidemic paralysis, 90
Langhorst (H. F.), possible transmission of poliomyelitis through dogs, 129
Langmead (F.), Addison's disease, 327
— defective ossification of skull, 217
— "nervous cretinism," 217
— tremor (? congenital), 217
Lapage (C. P.), primary carcinoma of liver, 26
— X-rays in pulmonary tuberculosis, 551
— and **Moir (W.)**, pathology of tuberculosis in infancy and chlldhood, 549
Laryngitis, tuberculous, 313
Laryngoscopy and tracheo-bronchoscopy, direct, 138
Larynx, angioma in relation to chronic laryngitis, 379
— stenosis of, chronic, treatment by prolonged intubation, 137
— — of, following intubation, subcutaneous section of cricoid for, 137
— tuberculosis of, 138
Lavialle (P.), Brownian movement in homogenised milk, 545
— and **Yariot (G.)**, hypersaccharated milk in treatment of infantile dyspepsia with vomiting, 544
Leary (G.), treatment of diphtheria by massive doses of antitoxin, 426
Lebeder (D.), rare combination of three congenital anomalies in child: urachus fistula, umbilical hernia, and cryptorchism, 234
Leborgue, multiple malformation in newly born, 233
Le Boutillier, cerebellar hæmorrhage, 362
Lederer (R.), chronic non-tuberculous processes in lungs in infants and earliest years of life, 553
— pulmonary tuberculosis, 547
— and **Konschegg (A. v.)**, symptoms and pathology of pulmonary tuberculosis, 547
Lediard (H. A.), cases of chyliform effusion, 433
Lee (J. R.), cyst of pituitary gland with pressure symptoms; operation; recovery, 326

Lee (W. E.), wet-nursing of foundlings, 169
Leenhardt (and others), some complications of typhoid fever in children, 373
Lees (D. B.), diagnosis and treatment of early cardiac complications of rheumatism, 83
— the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, 529
Lefece (C. H.), pyloric stenosis, 411
Leishmaniosis, variations in leucocytosis of blood in, 278
Leontiasis ossea, commencing, 358
Leroux (C.), initial localisation of pulmonary tuberculosis, 548
— and **Labbé**, craniotabes and heredosyphilis, 44
Lesage (A.) and **Gauchery**, congenital hemispasm of face, 517
— and **Girault**, sarcoma of ovary in infant, 478
Lesné (E.) and **Dreyfus**, inefficacy of serum-therapy *per rectum*, 224
— and **Richet (C.)**, alimentary anaphylaxis to eggs, 228
Leucocyte inclusion-bodies in scarlet fever, 79
Leucocytes of healthy children, 276
Leucocytosis of blood, variations in, in Leishmaniosis, 278
Leukæmia (acute lymphatic) in early life, 279
— (myeloid), with blood-picture of so-called megaloblastic degeneration, 279
Levy (E.), treatment of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis by intra-ventricular injections of serum, 185
— and **Pellot**, thymectomy, 27
— and **Renault**, pyopneumothorax with succussion splash, 181
Lévy-Franckel (A.), chronic aortitis and atheroma, 83
Le Wald (L. T.) and **Pisek (G. R.)**, pyloric obstruction with study in normal stomach of infants, 76
Lewin (J.), primary purulent inflammation of salivary glands in early infancy, 465
Lewis (E. P.), sight-saving as a national movement, 283
Lewis (R.), large abscess of temporo-sphenoidal lobe, complicating chronic purulent otitis media, without any symptoms except occasional rise of temperature, 133
Lewy (J.), idiopathic psathyrosis, 236
Lieno-testicular band or ligament, 410
Lightoller (H. M.), chronic wasting disease in two brothers, 517
Lily of the valley, diuretic action of infusion of, 186
Lind (S. C.), atypical pharyngeal diphtheria, 366
Lip (lower), congenital hemispasm of, autopsy on case of, 125
Lippmann (A.) and **Hufschmidt (A.)**, significance of Döhle's inclusion-bodies in scarlet fever, 369
Litchfield (W. F.), acute ataxia, 231
Little's disease, ætiology of, 230
Litzenberg (J. C.), long-interval feeding of premature infants, 420
Livedo, study of, 40
Liver, abscess of, in children, 468
— acute yellow atrophy of, in child, 469
— cirrhosis of, in child, 469
— enlargement of, in chronic albuminuria, 167
— hydatid cyst of, 469
— primary carcinoma of, 26
— and spleen, enlargement of, in congenital syphilis, case, 116
Lloyd (J. K.), epilepsy in childhood, 273
Lockwood (C. B.), diagnosis and treatment of acute abdominal inflammation, 542
Lombard (D.) and **Curtillet (J.)**, two cases of polyarticular tubercular rheumatism with vertebral localisations, 237
— — typhoid spine, 38
Londe (P.), unrecognised bronchitis in infants, 553
London, incidence of ophthalmia neonatorum in, 521
Longo (A.), variations in leucocytosis of blood in Leishmaniosis, 278
Lopes (U.) and **Figueira (F.)**, alimentary fever (syndrome of Finkelstein), 426
Lo Re, dysenteric enteritis in children, 470
Lorenz (W. F.) and **Ravenel (M. D.)**, treatment of diphtheria carriers by overriding with *Staphylococcus aureus*, 30
Lovati (Y.), erythema nodosum and tuberculosis, 550
Lowenburg (H.), cholecystitis due to primary infection by typhoid bacillus, 223
— hypodermic use of hæmatinics in anæmia, 80
— pneumonia, 179
Lowry (E. B.), Herself: Talks with Women concerning Themselves. Confidences: Talks with a Young Girl concerning Herself. Truths: Talks with a Boy concerning Himself. False Modesty, that Protects Vice by Ignorance (review), 192
Lozano (A. R.) and **Del Diestro, (T. G.)**, pneumococcal angina in children, 377
Lublinski (W.), auto-vaccination of tongue, 465
Lucas (W. P.), mortality and proportion of backward children in cases of congenital syphilis followed subsequent to hospital treatment, 44
Lumbar puncture as aid to diagnosis, value of, in relieving convulsions, 510
— — for diagnosis followed by sudden death, 130
— — in children, 509

Lumbar puncture, new needle for, 510
— vertebra (fifth), scoliosis from malformation of, 318
Lung, fibrosis, in bronchiectasis in children, 555
— hernia of, lymphangioma resembling, 114
— tuberculosis of, initial localisation of, 176
— — primary, in infant, 175
Lungs, chronic non-tuberculous processes in, in infants and young children, 553
— — pneumococcal infection in children, 554
— congestion of, with patient ductus Botalli, 81
— diphtheria bacilli in, 178
— diseases of, in children, normal and adventitious danger periods, 553
Lupus erythematosus, 330
Lymph-nodes (cervical) epidemic of sore throat with involvement of, 135
Lymphangioma of axilla, 166
— of tongue, 358
— resembling hernia of lung, 114

McCarthy (H. L.), diagnosis of congenital syphilis, 331
Maccone (L.), hereditary syphilis treated with "606," 45
McCullough (P. B.), prevention of diseases of children's teeth, 123
Macijewska (Marie), precocious menstruation, 324
McKee (C. S.) and **Smith (A.)**, gonococcal urethritis in boy infant, 477
McKee (H.), meningococcus conjunctivitis, 284
McKenzie (Dan), thrombo-phlebitis of mastoid emissary vein, 411
— and **Grant (J. Dundas)**, congenital prominent auricles treated by operation, 410
MacLennan (A.) and **McNee (J. W.)**, primary streptococcal peritonitis, with septicæmia, ending in recovery, 258
MacMurchy (Helen), Infant Mortality, Third Report (review), 95
McNee (J. W.) and **MacLennan (A.)**, primary streptococcal peritonitis, with septicæmia ending in recovery, 258
McNeil (C.), preventive medicine in tuberculosis, 173
Macula, changes at, crater-like hole in disc associated with, 524
McWalter (J. C.), death certification and infantile mortality, 545
Magid (M. O.), streptococcus infection in child aged 2 years, 375
Magnesium sulphate in treatment of tetanus, 185
Maillet and **Anne**, vomicæ, 182
— and **Nobécourt**, azotæmia and athrepsia, 124
Maillet and **Nobécourt**, somnolent form of azotæmia; diagnosis from tuberculous meningitis, 27
— — — — resembling tubercular meningitis, 320
Mair (W.) and **Lapage (C. P.)**, pathology of tuberculosis in infancy and childhood, 549
Makuen (H.), prevention of deafness and instruction of the deaf child, 88
Malan (A.), severe hæmorrhage after tonsillectomy, 379
Malaria, essential tremor in, 517
— in newborn and young infants, 374
Maleras, phenocoll hydrochloride in whooping-cough, 184
Malformations, congenital, familial series of, 233
— multiple, in newly born, 233
Malt sugar and high percentages of casein in infant feeding, 421
Malted food in treatment of enteritis (S. Veras), 307
Manning (J.), rapidly fatal institutional form of acute poliomyelitis, 128
— symptomatology of infantile paralysis, 127
Manning (J. B.) and **Hawley (A. W.)**, sarcoma of cerebellum, 232
Manning (J. V. V.), possible agency of bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*) in transmitting poliomyelitis, 130
Mantoux (Dora), tuberculosis in infants, 175
Marfan (A. B.) and **Lagana (L.)**, salvarsan and measles, 33
Marie (R.) and **Rouèche (H.)**, hæmoglobinuria, injection of diphtheria antitoxin, recovery, 322
Marine hospitals in surgical tuberculosis, 556
Marsh (N. P.), coli infection of the urinary tract in infancy and childhood, 385
Marsupial pouch, rudimentary, in man, 39
Marvel (E.), renal tumours in childhood, 363
Marzinowski (E. M.), inoculation of monkey with Vincent's angina, 378
Massage in disorders of children, 431
Masselot and **Hallé**, Barlow's disease, 509
Mastoid disease and aural polypus, temporo-sphenoidal abscess following, 411
— emissary vein, thrombo-phlebitis of, 411
— operation, radical, pro and con of maintenance of retro-auricular opening after, 134
Mastoiditis, acute, and extradural abscess, occlusion of meatus and middle ear by bone following operation for, 410
— followed by general sepsis with symptoms of tetanus, case, 133
Masturbation before school age, 518

Maurice (W. B.), case of fatal hæmorrhage of the throat (correspondence), 240
Mauro (C.), diffusion of tuberculosis among school-children of Palermo, 175
Measles, 310
— and scarlet fever, association, 370
— — — infective optic neuritis in, 285
— delayed appearance of vaccination pustules in, 33
— effect of salvarsan on development of, 33
— epidemic of, at Rotumá, 1911 (B. G. Corney) 252, 311
— followed by necrosis of jaw, 370
— in Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals, 32
— joint complications of, 85
— prodromal rashes in, 32
— removal of adenoids as preventive measure after exposure to, 135
— school closure in, 89
Meatus and middle ear, occlusion by bone following operation for acute mastoiditis and extradural abscess, 410
Meckel's diverticulum, intestinal obstruction by, 474
Mediastinum, abscess of, and spine, caries of, costo-transversectomy, 166
— malignant tumour in child, 555
— pleura and skin, emphysema of, 180
Medical Annual, 1913 (review), 384
Medicine, preventive, in tuberculosis, 173
— 17th International Congress of, Section of Diseases of Children, proceedings, 504, 543
Medin (O.), portals of tuberculous infection in children in first year of life, 549
Meier (E.), total softening of both cerebral hemispheres, 230
Mello-Leitão, blood-pressure, 280
— congenital myxoma of feet, 472
— flagellate dysentery, 60
Ménard (V.), surgical treatment of tuberculosis, 504
Mendl (J.), anæmia of school children, and its prophylaxis, 277
Menetrier (P.) and **Broden (P.)**, parameningococcic meningitis in infant, 131
Meningeal form of poliomyelitis, 531
— states, curable in children, 512
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal epidemic, 131
— — — 420 c.c. of serum administered in virulent case of, recovery, 34
— — — prolonged, 34
— — — treatment of, by intra-ventricular injections of serum, 185
— — (parameningococcus), cachectic form cured by Dopter's serum, 427
— — prolonged, 512
— — — epidemic, 34
— — tension of cerebro-spinal fluid in, 513
— circumscribed serous, case, 218
Meningitis due to *Bacillus typhosus*, 130
— macroscopically latent, and encephalitis in acute infections, 130
— parameningococcic, anti-parameningococcic serum in, 131
— — in infant, 131
— — cured by anti-parameningococcus serum, 427
— — with normal cerebro-spinal fluid, 512
— (pneumococcus), with normal cerebro-spinal fluid, 512
— simulated by escape of thread-worms into peritoneal cavity through perforated appendix vermiformis (R. H. A. Whitelock), 296
— tuberculous, acute, decompressive craniectomy, 231
— — somnolent form of azotæmia resembling, 27, 320
— — dissociation of axillary and rectal temperature in, 513
— — generalised emphysema in, 178
— — lack of equilibrium in, 513
— — tension of cerebro-spinal fluid in, 513
— with Koch's bacillus and pseudo-meningococcus, 509
Meningo-myelocele, see *Spina bifida*.
Meningococci in ear discharge, 133
Menstruation, precocious, 324
— return of, in nurse, causing diarrhœa and erythema in infant, 426
— — with milk in breasts of infants of two generations, 325
Mental defectives, 520
— deficiency, 519
— — (review), 143
— — some cases of (E. Bellingham Smith), 241
— states, backward, relation of prolonged pregnancies to, 519
Menville (J.), Bass-Watkins typhoid agglutination test, 371
Merklen, infantile diabetes, 27
Méry (H.), prevention of contagion in home for weakly children at Médan, 224
— (and others), familial hæmophilia, hæmophilic arthritis simulating osteomyelitis, 275
— — parameningococcus meningitis cured by anti-parameningococcus serum, 427
— — scarlatinal encephalopathy, 171
Mesentery, multiple chylous cysts of, 238
Metabolism in osteogenesis imperfecta, 475
Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals, diphtheria in, 28
— measles in, 32
— scarlet fever in, 30
— whooping-cough in, 34
Meyer (L.), Über den Hospitalismus der Säuglinge, 1913 (review), 559
Midland Medical Society, Proceedings, 312

Milk, albuminous, and danger of deprivation of sugar in infants, 509
— — researches on, 422
— boiled *v.* raw, 423
— condensed sweetened, anti-emetic properties of, 274
— desiccated, value of, 224
— heated and superheated, effects on infant's nutrition, 422
— homogenised, Brownian movement in, 545
— hypersaccharated homogenised, intractable vomiting cured by, 508
— — in treatment of infantile dyspepsia with vomiting, 544
— in breasts of infants of two generations with precocious menstruation, 325
— (mother's), elimination of "606" by, 46
— — suffocation by, 226
— over-sweetened, in infantile dyspepsia, 317
Milk-poisoning, prevention of, 415
Milk-stations, reduction of infantile mortality by means of, 419
Milk-supply, Baltimore epidemic of streptococcus or septic sore throat in relation to, 377
— more thorough control, as means of combating surgical tuberculosis in childhood, 505
Milk-teeth, caries of, 464
Miller (A.), Care of Children (review), 192
Miller (D. J. M.), can teething produce morbid symptoms? 223
Miller (R.) and **Orton (G. H.)**, case of patent ductus arteriosus, 109
Milligan (E. T. C.) and **Hobill (F.)**, intussusception, resection of bowel, recovery, 475
Milligan (R. A.), ? hypopituitarism, 357
Mitral stenosis, infantilism due to, 165
Mittendorf (W. R.), gonorrhœal ophthalmia treated with gonococcus vaccines, 284
Modigliano (E.), allotropic iodine in tuberculosis, 552
Mogilnicki, Etat actuel de la Pédiatrie en Pologne (review), 95
Molodenkoff, typhus fever in children, 373
Moltschanoff (W.), *rôle* of suprarenals in pathology and treatment of diphtheria and other infectious diseases, 327
Moncorvo, sarcoma of kidney, 323
Mongolian blue spots, 43, 329
Mongolism, 119
Mongoloid child, case of, 165
Monkey, inoculation with Vincent's angina, 378
Monod (R.), disinfection of skin with tincture of iodine in children, 478
Monstrosity, living, with oblique cleavage of face, 233
Montefusco (A.), co-existence of scarlet fever and varicella, 370
Montefusco (A.), vaccination in course of infectious diseases, 33
Montet and **Veau**, rare urethral malformation, 224
Monti-Guarnieri (C.), a year's experience of von Pirquet's reaction, 176
Moreaux, complications of adeno-amygdalectomies, 377
Moreira (S.), diseases of the circulatory system, 280
Morgan (E.), diphtheria septicæmia, 366
Morse (J. L.), abnormal physical and sexual development in infant probably due to pineal tumour, 326
— malt sugar and percentages of casein in infant-feeding, 421
Mortality, infantile, and death certification, 545
— — in Duchy of Baden, 418
— — post-natal causes, 417
— — prevention by hospitals for infants, 419
— — reduction in New York City, 418
Mouchet, congenital radio-ulnar ankylosis, 365
Mouriquand (G.), meta-pneumonic pleurisy, 180
— and **Dujol (G.)**, diuretic action of infusion of lily of the valley, 186
— and **Weill (E.)**, radiology of infantile pneumonia, 318
— — researches on albuminous milk, 422
Mouth-breathing, persistent, following adenoidectomies, 376
Mucosa, pharyngeal, pathological changes of, early symptom pathognomonic of poliomyelitis, 128
Mucus extractor, use of, in asphyxia neonatorum, 226
Muira (S.), pathological anatomy of cerebral diplegia, 230
Mulholland (J. A.), Vincent's angina, 135
Mumford (A. A.), cardiac efficiency from the school point of view, 541
Mummery (P. L.), treatment of acute abdominal cases, 49
Mumps, bradycardia in, 282
— followed by acute bulbar palsy, 515
— — by orchitis in retained testicle, 35
— Koplik's spots in, 34
— pancreatitis in, 35
— second attack of, 370
Murphy (W. W.), helminthiasis in children, 471
Muscles, abdominal, congenital absence of, with other defects, 269
— of both hands affected by acute poliomyelitis, 218
— of upper arm, wasting of, in multiple exostoses, 23
Muscular atrophy, progressive (Werdnig-Hoffmann type), case, 219

Myatonia congenita (Oppenheim), cases, 516, 517
— — — metabolic observations, 517
Myelocythæmia, acute, associated with osteo-sclerosis, 79
Myocarditis and paresis of accommodation complicating wound diphtheria, 28
— nephritis and optic neuritis in association with, 120
Myofibroma of naso-pharynx, 134
Myopathy, case of (Leyden-Mœbius type), 172
— distal, 268
Myopia, high, in children, analysis of 300 cases, 524
— scheme for grading of fundus changes in, 524
Myxœdema, congenital, 275
— operative, cachexia strumipriva, 238
Myxoma, congenital, of feet, 472

Nævus, extensive pigmented and hairy, 43
Nageotte-Wilbouchewitch (Mme.), dislocation of patella, 224
— scoliosis from malformation of fifth lumbar vertebra, 318
— appendicitis in young children, 416
— recurring luxation of patella, 475
Nails and hair, family dystrophy of, three cases, 328
Napkin, examination of, 425
Naso-pharynx, myofibroma of, 134
National Association for Prevention of Infantile Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy, Conference on, 319
— — — — post-graduate course on, 546
— — for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children, Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference (review), 92
— — of Teachers of the Deaf, proceedings, 463, 464
Navarro and Elizalde, prolonged cerebro-spinal meningitis, 512
Naville (F.), general paralysis, 232
Needle, new, for lumbar puncture, 510
Needlework, possible effect on eyes of young children, 524
Neff (F. C.), manifestations and treatment of typhoid fever, 36
Neo-salvarsan and salvarsan, intravenous injections of, in treatment of hereditary syphilis, 265
— in treatment of congenital syphilis, 428
— — of congenital syphilitic deafness, 411
— — of interstitial keratitis and osteo-periostitis of tibiæ, 117
— intravenous injection of, in scarlet fever, 543
— — — in treatment of congenital syphilitic infant, 22
Nephrectomy in case of severe *B. coli*, infection of urinary tract, recovery (H. W. Wilson), 289
— in congenital stricture of ureter producing pyonephrosis, 320
Nephritis cured by tonsillectomy, 321
— following impetigo, 321
— optic neuritis and myocarditis in association with polio-encephalomyelitis, 120
Nerve, optic, ganglionic glio-neuroma of, 286
Nervous centres, tuberculosis of, curability 552
— system, syphilis of, 182
Neter, masturbation before school age, 518
Netter (A.), meningeal form of poliomyelitis, 531
— treatment of ulcerative angina and noma by salvarsan, 188
— vaccinal allergy in eruptive fevers, 543
Neumark (K.), delayed appearance of vaccination pustules in measles, 33
Neuritis, infective optic, in measles and scarlet fever, 285
— optic, diagnosis by ophthalmoscope, 523
— — nephritis, and myocarditis in association with polio-encephalo-myelitis, 120
Neuroses of childhood, 272
Neurosis, unusual, in child, 463
Neustaedter (M.), ætiology of poliomyelitis, 129
— pathological changes of the pharyngeal mucosa an early symptom pathognomonic of poliomyelitis, 128
Newberger (C.), tetanus as complication of burns, 35
Newborn, hæmorrhagic disease of, treated by horse-serum, 430
New York, infantile mortality in, reduction, 418
Nicoll (J. H.), hydrocele in infants treated by operation, 477
— surgery of childhood, 541
Nicoll (M.), noma treated with salvarsan, 188
Nicoll (M., jun.) and Fielder (F. S.), mastoiditis followed by general sepsis with symptoms of tetanus, 133
Nietner, prevention of tuberculosis among school-children, 87
— tuberculosis, 173
Nitrogen metabolism in congenital absence of bile-ducts, 468
Nitrogenous and saline retention in bottle-fed babies, 124
Nobécourt, administration of digitalin and theobromine, 186
— urea in cerebro-spinal fluid of infants, 319
— and **Hutinel,** acute colitis in children, 470

Nobécourt and **Maillet**, azotæmia and athrepsia, 124
— — somnolent form of azotæmia; diagnosis from tuberculous meningitis, 27
— — somnolent form of azotæmia resembling tubercular meningitis, 320
— and **Saint-Girons**, purulent pneumococcal pleurisy of right apex, 417
— and **Schreiber**, albuminous milk and the danger of deprivation of sugar in infants, 509
— and **Tixier** (**L.**), treatment of familial hæmophilia and purpura by Witte's peptone, 430
Nobel (**E.**), multiple sclerosis, 232
Nock (**W. W.**), sodium carbonate in ringworm, 331
Noma and ulcerative angina, treatment of, by salvarsan, 188
— three cases studied bacteriologically, 32
— treated with salvarsan, 188
Norbury (**L. E. C.**), circumscribed serous meningitis, 218
— spina bifida (meningo-myelocele) treated by operation, 28
Northrup (**W. P.**), infantile scurvy and modern conditions, 280
Norway, epidemic poliomyelitis in, 125
Nourishment; insufficient, vomiting in infants from, 424
Nourrisson, La (review), 91
Nucleinate of soda, chronic urticaria cured by injections of, 40

O'Carroll (**J. F.**) and **Purser** (**F. C.**), meningitis due to *Bacillus typhosus*, 130
Odessa, relapsing fever in children in, 374
Odgers (**P. N. Blake**), commencing leontiasis ossea, 358
— fibro-sarcoma of thigh, 359
— lymphangioma of tongue, 358
— and **Robson** (**W. M.**), congenital absence of tibiæ and other deformities, 359
— — polyarthritis due to congenital syphilis, 358
d'Œlsnitz, chronic incomplete suprarenal insufficiency, 506
— heliotherapy in tuberculous peritonitis, 125
— sun-cure in infantile tuberculosis, 417
— and **Paschetta**, radiographic diagnosis of chest affections, 543
Œsophagus, atresia of, congenital, 465
— diphtheria of, 269
— — (J. D. Rolleston), 405
— stricture of, 23, 139
Œsophagotomy, internal, and dilatation curing prolonged inanition following cicatricial stenosis of œsophagus, 466
Ogilvy (**C.**), torticollis, 235
Ollerenshaw (**R.**), renal calculus, 323
O'Malley (**J. F.**), congenital syphilitic deafness treated by neo-salvarsan, 411
Onychia, diphtherial (F. E. Tylecote), 215
Openshaw (**T. H.**), choice of methods in dealing with paralytic deformities, 541
Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal, treated with gonococcus vaccines, 284
— neonatorum, 520
— — duty of practitioner in cases of, 282
— — incidence in London, 521
— — relation of, to blindness, 283
— — treatment of, 283
— non-gonorrhœal, 284
Ophthalmoscope, diagnosis of optic neuritis by, 523
Oppenheimer (**S.**), inflammatory affections of nasal accessory sinuses in children, 375
— pro and con of maintenance of the retro-auricular opening after the radical mastoid operation, 134
Optic nerve atrophy of alcoholic origin in child, 523
Orbit, malignant growth of, 523
Orchitis in retained testicle following mumps, 35
— rheumatic, acute, in child, 477
Organs of body, dissemination of diphtheria bacilli in, 365
Orr (**T. G.**), nephritis cured by tonsillectomy, 321
Orthodontia, 123
Orton (**G. H.**), and **Miller** (**R.**), case of patent ductus arteriosus, 109
Oseki (**S.**), macroscopically latent meningitis and encephalitis in acute infections, 130
Ossification, defective, of skull, 217
Osteo-arthropathy (hypertrophic pulmonary), 236
Osteo-periostitis of tibiæ and interstitial keratitis treated with neo-salvarsan, 117
Osteo-sclerosis in association with acute myelocythæmia, 79
Osteogenesis imperfecta, metabolism in, 475
Osteoma of forearm causing considerable deformity, 23
Osteomyelitis, symmetrical, after smallpox, 33
Osteotomy, Madelung's deformity corrected by, 234
Ostrowski (**S.**), urobilinuria and urobilinogenuria in breast-fed children, 320
Otitis media (chronic purulent), complicated by large abscess of temporo-sphenoidal lobe, without symptoms except occasional rise of temperature, 133
— — suppurative, acute, due to *Bacillus typhosus*, 375
Otology, retrospect of, 1912 (M. Yearsley), 112
Ovary, sarcoma of, in infant, 478

Owen (**S.**), syphilis of nervous system, 182
Oxenham (**H. B.**), use of the mucus extractor in asphyxia neonatorum, 226

PACHYMENINGITIS (hæmorrhagic), meningeal hæmorrhage, and tuberculous encephalo-meningitis, 513
Paderstein (**R.**), diagnosis of optic neuritis by ophthalmoscope, 523
PAIN in Heine-Medin's disease, 128
PALERMO, school-children of, diffusion of tuberculosis among, 175
Palmegiani (**E.**), tension of cerebro-spinal fluid in tuberculous meningitis, 513
PALSY (acute bulbar) following mumps, 515
PANCREATIC secretion of fæces, ferments of, 468
PANCREATITIS and suprarenalitis (scarlatinal), 32
— in mumps, 35
PAPILLOMATA, hypertrophic warty, of vulva; good effect of radiotherapy, 224
PARALYSIS, bulbar, acute, following mumps, 515
— diphtheritic, serum-therapy in, 29
— facial, post-diphtheritic, 367
— general, 232
— infantile, 126
— — analytical study of twenty cases of, 127
— — symptomatology of, 127
— Little's atrophic form of, 230
— of right lower and middle trapezius, 122
— school and epidemic, 90
PARAPLEGIA probably hysterical in origin, 518
PARASITES, intestinal, frequency in children in Rio de Janeiro, 471
PARATHYROIDS and tetany, 325
PARATYPHOID bacillus B in pleural effusion, 181
— — intoxication due to, 230
PARESIS of accommodation and myocarditis complicating wound diphtheria, 28
Parker (**G.**), treatment of tetanus with magnesium sulphate, 185
Parker (**S.**), paraplegia, probably hysterical in origin, 518
Parkinson (**J. P.**), tuberculosis of kidney, 235
PAROTITIS, specific, epidemic, in school-children (A. Graham), 497
Parson (**A. A.**), possible effect of needlework on eyes of young children, 524
Parsons (**L. G.**), diffuse sarcomatosis of brain and spinal cord, 219
— pathology and epidemiology of polioencephalo-myelitis, 129
— progressive muscular atrophy (Werdnig-Hoffmann type), 219
— tuberculous laryngitis, 313
Paschetta and **D'Œlsnitz**, radiographic diagnosis of chest affections, 543
PASTIA'S sign in scarlatina, 369
PATELLA, dislocation of, 224
— luxation, recurring, 475
Pater (**M.**), Triboulet's reaction and infantile diarrhœa, 425
Paucot (**H.**), hæmophilia, death due to sprain of knee, 80
Paunz (**M.**), direct laryngoscopy and tracheo-bronchoscopy, 138
Peabody (**F. W.**) and **Draper** (**G.**), cerebro-spinal fluid and blood in acute poliomyelitis, 127
Pearson (**W.**), scapular crepitation, 475
PELLAGRA, 40
— ten cases in one family, 40
Pellot and **Galland**, multiple intestinal perforation in relapse of typhoid, 373
— and **Lévy**, thymectomy, 27
Pemberton (**R.**) and **Gittings** (**J. C.**), metabolic observations on amyotonia congenita, 517
PEMPHIGUS, case of, 358
PEPTONE, injections of, as cure for Barlow's disease, 280
— (Witte's) in familial hæmophilia and purpura, 430
PERICARDITIS and pleurisy complicating pneumonia, 27
PERICARDIUM, adherent cardiolysis for relief of, 314
PERITONEAL cavity, escape of thread-worms into, simulating meningitis (R. H. A. Whitelocke), 296
PERITONITIS (pneumococcal) and *B. coli*, 474
— primary streptococcal with septicæmia (A. MacLennan and J. W. McNee), 258
— tuberculous, heliotherapy in, 125
Perkins (**H. W.**) and **Sutherland** (**G. A**), non-development of cerebrum, 118
Perrin, appendicitis in the infant, 473
PERTUSSIS, bacterin treatment of, 184
— vaccines in treatment of, 184
Peters (**A.**), blue sclerotics and brittle bones, 522
Peters (**E. A.**), unilateral deformity of ear, 410
Petit (**J. M. H.**), tetanus and magnesium sulphate, 185
Petit (**P.**) and **Zuber** (**A.**), three cases of noma studied bacteriologically, 32
Petit de la Villéon, absence of anus with abnormal opening of rectum, 473
— familial series of congenital malformations, 233
— tincture of iodine in regeneration of epidermis, 189
Petrone (**G. A.**), ætiology of infantile splenic anæmia and its relation to syphilis and tubercle, 278
PHENOCOLL hydrochloride in whooping-cough, 184

Philadelphia Pediatric Society, proceedings, 76, 122, 221, 362, 411, 459
— — symposium upon the nervous disorders of childhood, 272
Phillips (J.), angioma of larynx, 379
— value of massage in treatment of various disorders in children, 431
Phillips (S.), fatal case of wide-spread ulceration limited to the small intestine, 154
Phlebitis without thrombosis of sigmoid sinus, 411
Phleboliths ? in forearm, 359
Phobia, hysterical, principles of treatment of (T. A. Williams), 156
Pielstieker (F.) and **Vogt (H.)**, artificial pneumothorax, 181
Pierret and **Verhaeghe (E.)**, case of congenital aortic stenosis, 281
Pignero, epileptic convulsions and adenoids, 132
Pike (A. S.), hæmorrhagic diseases of newborn, 227
Pincherle, neoplasms on dorsum linguæ in infants, 465
von Pirquet's test (tuberculin), diagnostic value of, 176
— — year's experience in, 176
Pisek (G. R.), lumbar puncture in children, 509
— and **Le Wald (L. S.)**, pyloric obstruction, with study in normal stomach of infants, 76
Pistre, "intoxication" factor in genesis of adenoids, 134
Pitfield (R. L.), hæmophilia neonatorum in family of four infants, 227
Pituitary body, hyperactivity of anterior lobe, deficient action of posterior lobe (E. C. Williams), 407
— — cyst of, with pressure symptoms, operation, recovery, 326
— syndromes in children, 326
Placak (J. C.), open-air schools of Cleveland, 87
Plating in treatment of separated epiphyses of femur, 166
Pleura, mediastinum and skin, emphysema of, 180
Pleural effusion, paratyphoid bacillus B in, 181
Pleurisy and pericarditis, complicating pneumonia, 27
— daily weighing in, 181
— meta-pneumonic, 180
— purulent, and pneumonia in infant, recovery, 180
Plica neuropathica and abnormal tuft of hair, 329
Plugs, rectal muco-epithelial, and stenosis of bowel in newly born, 227
Pneumococcal infection, chronic, of lungs in children, 554
Pneumococcus, see *Peritonitis*, pneumococcal.
Pneumonia, 179
— acute, occurrence of, during treatment with arsenic, 229
— and appendicitis, relations between, 474
— and purulent pleurisy in infant, recovery, 180
— complicated by pleurisy and pericarditis, 27
— herpes in, 179
— infantile, radiology of, 318
— prolonged, 179
— relapsing, in young children (R. R. Armstrong), 444
— treatment by serum, 427
Pneumothorax, 27
— artificial, 181
— — influence on respiratory mechanism in children, 554
Pneumotomy for foreign body, 238
Pneumo-typhoid, 37
Poisoning by bismuth, 229
— by common salt, 228
— by strychnine, death from, after snake-bite, 229
— fatal, by tobacco, 230
Pole (C. K.) and **Granger (J.)**, inclusion-bodies in scarlet fever, 9
Polio-encephalo-myelitis associated with optic neuritis, nephritis and myocarditis, 120
— pathology and epidemiology of, 129
Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 546
— acute, 126
— — affecting muscles of both hands, 218
— — cerebro-spinal fluid and blood in, 127
— — pathologic study of, case of, 128
— — rapidly fatal institutional form of, 128
— — treatment of, 542
— ætiology of, 129
— atypical incipient, 128
— epidemic in Norway, 125
— — in West Suffolk, 90
— — mode of infection in, 129
— errors of diagnosis in, 514
— experimental subdural injections of epinephrin in, 130
— meningeal form of (A. Netter), 531
— new preparalytic symptom of, 514
— pathological changes of pharyngeal mucosa, early symptom pathognomonic of, 128
— possible transmission of, by agency of bed-bug (*Cimex lectularius*), 130
— — — through dogs, 129
— sporadic and epidemic, 126
Pollak, œsophageal atresia and communication between stomach and trachea, 139
Pollini (L.), nephritis following impetigo, 321
— tetany and the parathyroids, 325
Poly-, pero-, and syndactylism, 233

Polyarthritis due to congenital syphilis, 358
Polycarbonates in diet of young infants, 421
Pooler (H. W.), tuberculosis, some German institutions for combating, 174
Popoff (A. M.), hysterical rhythmic chorea of children, 518
Porencephaly, 231
Port-wine stains, treatment of, 508
Porter (W. G.), Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear (review), 144
Pott's disease, frequency of abscess in, 318
Pottenger (F. M.), relationship between infection in the child and clinical tuberculosis in the adult, 177
Poulsen (K.), multiple mesenteric chylous cysts, 238
Power (D'Arcy), hæmophilia complicating appendicectomy, 279
Poynton (F. J.), affections of the heart, 540
— medical inspection of school-children in elucidation and prevention of rheumatism, 89
— precocious development in boy, 220
— some cases of jaundice, 145
Pratique (La) des Maladies des Enfants, vol. viii, 1913 (review), 526
Precocious development in boy, 220
Pregnancies, prolonged, relation to cerebral lesions and backward mental states, 519
Pregnancy, intravenous injection of salvarsan ("606") into mother during, spirochætes found in viscera of newborn infant, 333
Premature infants, care of, 225, 226
— — future of connection of, with hereditary syphilis, 333
— — long interval feeding of, 420
— — whooping-cough in, 371
Prendergast (D. A.) and **Schultz (O.)**, acute suppurative otitis media due to *Bacillus typhosus*, 375
Prepuce, tuberculosis of, 558
Preusse (H.), living monstrosity with oblique cleavage of face, 233
Price (G. E.) and **Shannon (C. E. G.)**, juvenile tabes, 232
Pritchard (E.), management of breast-feeding, 420
— multiple exostoses with wasting of muscles of upper arm, 23
— tuberculosis, 174
— and **Drew (D.)**, œsophageal stricture, 23
Proctodæum and post-allantoic gut, complete absence, operation, recovery, 24
Proprietary foods, uses and abuses in infant feeding, 424
Protein metabolism in infants fed on protein milk, 422
Protein milk as corrective of digestive disturbances, 421
Psathyrosis, idiopathic, 256
Pseudo-coxalgia (Calvé's), three cases, 115
Pseudo-hæmophilia, purpura and repeated epistaxis cured by X rays, 124
Pseudo-lumbar puncture in enuresis, 324
Pseudo-meningococcus and Koch's bacillus in meningitis, 509
Pulmotor (infant); apparatus for artificial respiration on asphyxiated newly born infants, 226
Pulse, slow, permanent, 82
Pulses, radial, absence of, in arterio-sclerosis, case, 117
Purpura, chronic forms in childhood, 330
— hæmorrhagica, fulminating, gelatine treatment, 361
— (Henoch's), 79
— — ? case of, 358
— — intussusception, resection, recovery, 312
— — treated with human blood-serum, 80
— pseudo-hæmophilia and repeated epistaxis cured by X rays, 124
— treatment by Witte's peptone, 430
Purser (F. C.) and **O'Carroll (J. F.)**, meningitis due to *Bacillus typhosus*, 130
Pye's Surgical Handicraft, edited by W. H. Clayton-Greene, 1912 (review), 384
Pyloric reflex, significance in true and pseudo-pyloric stenosis in infants, 467
Pylorus, congenital hypertrophy of, operated on at age of 2 months, 318
— obstruction of, 76
— spasm of, and congenital pyloric stenosis, 467
— stenosis of, 411
— — congenital, 460
— — — in infant, with development of hour-glass stomach, 466
— — hypertrophic, healed by gastro-enterostomy at age of 13 days, 467
— — incomplete, 318
Pyodermia due to diphtheria bacilli, 41
Pyonephrosis produced by congenital stricture of ureter; nephrectomy, 320
Pyopneumothorax, with succussion splash, 181

Quittner (S. S), malignant growth of orbit, 523

Rabinowitsch (D.), leucocytes of healthy children, 276
Rabourdin (G.), chancre of scalp, 43
Rachford (B. K.), Diseases of Children (review), 239
Rachid (B. B.), dissociation of axillary and rectal temperature in tuberculous meningitis, 513
Radiography in pulmonary tuberculosis, 125
Radiotherapy, good effect of, on hypertrophic warty papillomata of vulva, 224

Radius and ulna, congenital coalescence of, two cases, 165
Rae (J.), thrombosis in confluens sinuum, 281
Raffle (A. B.), school closure in measles, 89
Raimondi (L.), Puériculture et Pouponnières, 1913 (review), 528
Rasch (C.), congenital syphilis with marked anæmia, 332
— lupus erythematosus, 330
Rashes, prodromal, in measles, 32
Ravenel (M. P.) and **Lorenz (W. F.)**, treatment of diphtheria carriers by overriding with *Staphylococcus aureus*, 30
Raymond (V.), pancreatitis in mumps, 35
Reano (M.), pleurisy in infants, 554
Rectum, abnormal opening, with absence of anus, 473
— absorption by, of "606," 27
— malformation of, operation, result, 24
— prolapse of, 365
Rédard (P.), Gymnastique Orthopédique (review), 95
Reflexes in fœtus, 225
Refraction, errors of, sociological aspect of, 286
— work in school-children (J. Allan), 355
Reichmann (M.), congenital absence of both clavicles, 233
Reilly (J.) and **Salin (H.)**, cachectic form of parameningococcus, cerebro-spinal meningitis cured by Dopter's serum, 427
Reiss (F.), congenital diaphragmatic hernia in three-year-old child, 472
Relapsing fever in children in Odessa, 374
Renault (J.), pneumothorax, 27
— and **Lévy**, pyopneumothorax with succussion splash, 181
Rendu (R.), inhalations of hot air in diphtheria, 368
Repaci (G.), inherited tuberculosis, 547
Respiration, and normal and abnormal dental arches in childhood, 376
— artificial, on asphyxiated newly born infants, infant pulmotor for, 226
Respiratory diseases, bacteriology of, 178
— mechanism in children, influence of artificial pneumothorax on, 554
Rist (E.), initial localisation of tuberculosis of lung, 176
Réthi (A.), stricture of œsophagus, 139
Retina, disease of, interesting case, 523
Retro-auricular opening, pro and con of maintenance of, after radical mastoid operation, 134
Retro-pharyngeal abscess during first-year of life, 135
Reuben (M.), mental deficiency, 519
Reuss (A. v.), spontaneous recovery from hæmorrhagic disease of newborn, 227
— suprarenal hæmatoma in newborn child, 227
Reusz (von), institutional treatment of hysteria in children, 518
Re-vaccination in school-children, results of, 89
Reye (E.), diphtheria bacilli in lung, 178
Rheumatism, early cardiac complications of, diagnosis and treatment, 83
— medical inspection of school-children in elucidation and prevention of, 89
— nodular, 84
— poly-articular tubercular, with vertebral localisations, two cases, 237
— relation of chorea to, 84
— see *Orchitis*, rheumatic, acute.
Rheumatoses, condition of blood in, 280
Ribadeau-Dumas and others, radiography in pulmonary tuberculosis, 125
Ribs, congenital absence, 471
Rich (E. A.), atrophic form of Little's paralysis, 230
Richet (C.) and **Lesné (E.)**, alimentary anaphylaxis to eggs, 228
Rickets, see *Scurvy Rickets*.
Riddell (F.), necrosis of vertebræ following scarlet fever, 370
Rietschel (H.), broncho-tetany, bronchial asthma and asthmatic bronchitis in early life, 553
Ringworm of scalp, iron perchloride in, 331
— sodium carbonate in, 331
Rio de Janeiro, frequency of intestinal parasites in children of, 471
Rischbieth (H.), congenital hernia of diaphragm through œsophageal opening, extra-pleural, and occurring in right thorax; two cases contrasted and compared, 472
Rittenhouse (W.), rigidity of the arteries, 280
von Ritter (G.), clinical application of the acetone reaction in children, 320
Ritter's disease, 328
Riviere (C.), on sleep, 86
Robinson (G. C. F.), ruptured sarcoma of right kidney simulating appendicular abscess, 323
Robson (W. M.), ? Henoch's purpura, 358
— pemphigus, 358
— and **Odgers (P. N. Blake)**, congenital absence of tibiæ and other deformities, 359
— — polyarthritis due to congenital syphilis, 358
Rocher (H. L.), "key-sign" in commencing hip-joint disease, 476
— simultaneous fracture of neck of both femora, 237
Rodent ulcer of back, 330
Rodman (J. S.), renal calculi in children, 413
Roederer and **Babonneix (F.)**, Friedreich's disease, 318

Roederer and **Weill,** frequency of abscess in Pott's disease, 318
Röntgen rays, gastric mortality in infants as shown by, 466
Roger (**J. A. M.**), salvarsan in affections due to spirilla, 188
Rolleston (**J. D.**), congenital renal and ureteral anomaly, 118, 161
— diphtheria of œsophagus, 269, 405
— diphtheritic hemiplegia, 120, 367
— fatal hæmorrhage from throat, 25, 66
— gangrenous angina, 135
— treatment of diphtheria bacillus carriers with bouillon cultures of *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, 298
Römer (**Paul**), Epidemic Infantile Paralysis—Heine-Medin disease, 1913 (review), 525
Rongel (**A.**), tuberculosis and asthma, 178
Rosenberg (**O.**), icterus in congenital syphilis, 44
Rosenthal (**G.**), anti-whooping-cough serum of Klimenko, 427
Ross (**S. J.**), mumps followed by orchitis in retained testicle, 35
Roth (**P. B.**), bow-legs in small children, 235
Rotumá, epidemic of measles at, 1911 (B. G. Corney), 252, 311
Rouèche (**H.**), prodromal rashes in measles, 32
— secondary eruption in scarlatina, 31
— and **Marie** (**R.**), hæmoglobinuria, injection of diphtheria antitoxin; recovery, 322
Rouhaud (**A. P. C.**), gangrene of skin in typhoid fever, 37
Rousselot, congenital dilatation of small intestine by fibrous bands, 26
— and **Grenet** (**H.**), case of myopathy; Leyden-Moebius type, 172
— and **Variot,** amphoric bubble, 124
— and **Zuber,** congenital icterus due to malformation of bile-ducts, 26
Roux (**G. C.**), bradycardia in mumps, 282
Royal Society of Medicine, proceedings, Clinical Section, 361
— — Epidemiological Section, 269, 310
— — Otological Section, 410
— — Section for Study of Disease of Children, 22, 69, 114, 121, 164, 217, 265, 357
— — Section of Ophthalmology, 220
— — Surgical Section, 409
Royster (**L. T.**), summer diarrhœa; heat; humidity, 425
von Ruck (**K.**), practical method of prophylactic immunisation against tuberculosis, 183
Ruhland (**G. C.**), ganglionic glio-neuroma of optic nerve, 286
Ruhräh (**J.**), epidemic of sore throat with involvement of cervical lymph-nodes, 135
Ruhräh (**J.**), quick macroscopic agglutination test, 371
Rumination in infants, 466

Saggau (**C.**), wound diphtheria complicated by paresis of accommodation and myocarditis, 28
Saint-Girons and **Nobécourt,** purulent pneumococcal pleurisy of right apex, 417
Saint-Philippe (**R.**), effects of ipecacuanha in small doses in obstinate digestive troubles in infancy, 430
Salicylates, rectal administration of, in influenza of infancy, 188
Salin (**H.**) and **D'Allaines,** meningitis with Koch's bacillus and pseudo-meningococcus, 509
— and **Hallé** (**J.**), malignant tumour of mediastinum in child, 555
— and **Reilly** (**J.**), cachectic form of parameningococcus cerebro-spinal meningitis cured by Dopter's serum, 427
Salivary glands, primary purulent inflammation in early infancy, 465
Salt (common), poisoning by, case, 228
Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan, hereditary syphilis treated by intra-venous injections of, 265
— effect of, on development of measles, 33
— elimination of, by mother's milk, 46
— employment of, in children, 45
— in affections due to spirilla, 188
— in congenital syphilis, 45, 428
— in hereditary syphilis, 186
— in syphilis, subsequent history of cases, 429
— intravenous injections into mother during pregnancy; spirochætes found in viscera of newborn infant, 333
— rectal absorption of, 27, 46
— rectal injections of, in treatment of severe chorea followed by remarkable improvement, 188
— — of interstitial keratitis, 187
— — of noma, 188
— — of scarlet fever, 187
— — of ulcerative angina and noma, 188
Samelson (**S.**), so-called sodium chloride fever, 229
Saratzeano (**P.**) and **Andronesco** (**E.**), value of Wassermann's reaction in hereditary syphilis, 45
Sarcoma of cerebellum, 232
— of kidney, 323, 362
— of ovary in infant, 478
— of vagina, 325
— ruptured, of right kidney simulating appendicular abscess, 323
Sarcomatosis, diffuse, of brain and spinal cord, 219

Savariaud, administration of chloroform, 238
— new symptom in congenital dislocation of hip, 235
— prognosis and treatment of acute appendicitis at onset of attack, 365
Savy (P.) and **Gardère (G.)**, acute endocarditis in typhoid fever, 82
Sawyer (Sir J.), Coprostasis, 1913 (review), 560
— Insomnia, second edition, 1912 (review), 480
Scalp, chancre of, 43
— ringworm of, iron perchloride in treatment of, 331
Scapula, crepitation over, 475
Scarlatinal infection, diphtheria bacillus and (T. S. Higgins), 481
Scarlet fever, 31
— — and measles, association, 370
— — — — infective optic neuritis in, 285
— — and varicella, co-existence, 370
— — followed by necrosis of vertebræ, 370
— — — perirenal hæmatoma, 323
— — in Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals, 30
— — inclusion-bodies in, 277, 369
— — — (J. Granger and C. K. Pole), 9
— — intravenous injection of neo-salvarsan in, 543
— — leucocyte inclusion-bodies in, 79
— — Pastia's sign in, 369
— — rare complication in, 31
— — secondary eruption in, 31
— — treatment of, with salvarsan, 187
Schäfer (F.), congenital pyloric stenosis (Landerer-Maier) in infant and development of hour-glass stomach, 466
Schippers (J. C) and **Lange (C. de)**, Döhle's inclusion-bodies in scarlet fever, 277
Schlieps (W.), pseudo-cardiac and cardiac murmurs of no pathological importance, 83
Schloss (O. M.), allergy to common foods, 228
School age, masturbation before, 518
School-children, anæmia of, prophylaxis of, 277
— epidemic of specific parotitis in (A. Graham), 497
— medical inspection of, in elucidation and prevention of rheumatism, 89
— tuberculosis among, at Palermo, 175
— — prevention of, 87
— refraction work in (J. Allan), 355
— re-vaccination in, results of, 89
School closure in measles, 89
School-girls, handicraft for, 86
Schools, behaviour of diphtheria in, 269
— open-air, of Cleveland, 87
Schreiber (G.), diatheses, 325
Schreiber (G.), and **Cantonnet (A.)**, congenital absence of iris, and double cataract, 318
— and **Nobécourt**, albuminous milk and the danger of deprivation of sugar in infants, 509
Schultz (O.) and **Prendergast (D. A.)**, acute suppurative otitis media due to *Bacillus typhosus*, 375
Schwartz (H.) and **Bass (M. H.)**, metabolism in case of osteogenesis imperfecta, 475
Schwenk (C.), symmetrical osteomyelitis after smallpox, 33
Sclerosis, disseminated, 121
— multiple, 232
Sclerotics, blue, and brittle bones, 522
Scoffier (L.), L'Arséno-Benzol chez la femme enceinte et les nourrissons dans le traitement de l'Hérédo-syphilis, (review), 48
Scoliosis, congenital, 318
— from malformation of fifth lumbar vertebra, 318
— treatment by Abbott's method, 124, 416, 508
Scornet (F. le), enlargement of spleen, 327
Scott (G. D.), value of pertussis vaccine, 184
Scott (H. W.) and **Thursfield (H.)**, subaortic stenosis, 104
Scrofula in children, ambulatory treatment by tuberculin, 553
Scrofuloderma, facial asymmetry in, 42
Scurvy, exophthalmos in, 285
— infantile, cases of, 280
— — and modern conditions, 280
Scurvy rickets, new symptom of, 546
Sedillot, congenital malformation of heart and large vessels, 26
— and **Grenet**, X rays in hypertrophy of thymus, 171
"Seed" and "soil" in tuberculosis, 177
Sepsis, general, mastoiditis followed by, with symptoms of tetanus, 133
Septicæmia in primary streptococcal peritonitis, ending in recovery (A. MacLennan and J. W. McNee), 258
— (parameningococcus), treated by anti-parameningococcus serum, 131
— (pneumobacillus) with severe suprarenal hæmorrhage in congenital syphilis, 332
— (streptococcic) in heredo-syphilitic suckling, 333
Sequeira (J. H.), rodent ulcer of back, 330
Sergent (E.), Maladies des Capsules surrénales (review), 528
— suprarenal insufficiency in the tuberculous, 550
Sero-therapy, see *Auto-serotherapy*
Serum, 420 c.c. of, administered in virulent case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, recovery, 34

Serum (antidiphtheritic), anaphylaxis due to, 369
— (antimeningitic), irrigation of spinal canal as preliminary to introduction of, 510
— — accidents following subdural injection of, 510
— — possible source of danger in use of, 511
— (anti-parameningococcic), in parameningococcic infections, 131
— — curing parameningococcus meningitis, 427
— — in treatment of parameningococcus septicæmia, 131
— (antistreptococcus) in treatment of ulcers, 331
— (Dopter's) curing cachectic form of parameningococcus cerebro-spinal meningitis, 427
— intra-ventricular injections of, in treatment of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 185
— Klimenko's anti-whooping-cough, 427
Serumtherapy, anaphylactic shock in, 275
— efficacy of rectal injections in, 275
— in diphtheritic paralysis, 29
— of diphtheria after symptoms have developed, 426
— of pneumonia, 427
— *per rectum*, inefficacy of, 224
Sewing machine needle, impacted, duodenotomy for, 473
Sexton (**L. A.**), anti-streptococcus serum in treatment of vaccinal ulcers, 331
Shannon (**C. E. G.**) and **Price** (**G. E.**), juvenile tabes, 232
Sheffield (**H. B.**), a typical incipient poliomyelitis, 128
Sheppard (**G.**), want of school dentistry, 90
Sibley (**W. K.**), abnormal tuft of hair and plica neuropathica, 329
Sight-saving as national movement, 283
Sigmoid sinus, thrombosis of, phlebitis without, 411
Sill (**E. M.**), vaccine treatment of erysipelas, 428
Simon (**L. Y.**), daily weighing in pleurisy, 181
Simon (**Sir R.**), cardiolysis for relief of adherent pericardium, 314
Simpson (**C. A.**), infantile eczema, 329
Simpson (**G. C. E.**), appendicitis in children, 400
— congenital anomalies of umbilicus, 472
Simpson (**J. W.**), incontinence of urine, 324
Sinclair (**J. F.**), *Bacillus bulgaricus* in gastro-enteritis and ileo-colitis, 363
Sisternes, hydrocele cured by auto-serotherapy, 477
Sittler (**P.**), Die Exsudativ-lymphatische Diathese (review), 190
Skin and subcutaneous tissue, diphtheritic inflammation of, 41
— disinfection with tincture of iodine in children, 478
— gangrene of, in typhoid fever, 37
— of abdomen, agenesis of, 39
— pleura and mediastinum, emphysema of, 180
Skoog (**A. L.**), pathologic study of a case of acute poliomyetitis, 128
Skull, defective ossification of, case, 217
— fracture of, with depression cured by operation, 237
— — with ruptured middle meningeal artery, operation, recovery, 237
Sleep, 86
Smallpox followed by symmetrical osteomyelitis, 33
Smith (**A.**), and **McKee** (**C. S.**), gonococcal urethritis in boy infant, 477
Smith (**Carroll**), congenital absence of ribs, 471
Smith (**E. B.**), asthma in children, 554
— — congenital absence of abdominal muscles and other defects, 269
— — some cases of mental deficiency, 241
Smith (**G. G.**), complement-fixation test in gonococcus vulvo-vaginitis, 428
Smith (**J. S. K.**), necessity for selection and for skilled supervision in treatment of spinal deformity by exercise, 542
Smith (**R. M.**), methods of estimating kidney function, 319
Smith (**S. A.**), status epilepticus with unusually large number of convulsions, 132
Smithson (**O.**), fractured skull with ruptured middle meningeal artery, operation, recovery, 237
Snake-bite, death from strychnine poisoning after, 229
Snyder (**J. R.**), pellagra, 40
Sobotky, persistent mouth-breathing following adenoidectomies, 376
Société de Pédiatrie, Paris Proceedings, 26, 124, 224, 274, 317, 365, 416, 508
Sodium chloride fever, 229
— carbonate in ringworm, 331
"Soil" and "seed" in tuberculosis, 177
Sommerfeld (**P.**), dissemination of diphtheria bacilli in heart blood and organs, 365
Sophian (**A.**), analytical study of twenty cases of infantile paralysis, 127
Sore throat (streptococcus or septic) at Baltimore, relation to milk supply, 377
Sorgente (**P.**), Ritter's disease, 328
Soucek (**A.**), case of vaso-motor hemiplegia, 515
Spain, Kala-azar in, 79
Spasmophilia associated with hydrocephalus in course of acute encephalitis, 508

Spasmus nutans, 411
Speese (John), hydrocephalus, 362
Sperk and **Hecht**, bradycardia from partial heart-block in diphtheria, 82
Spina bifida (meningo-myelocele) treated by operation, 23
Spinal canal, irrigation of, as preliminary to introduction of antimeningitic serum, 510
— cord and brain, diffuse sarcomatosis of, 219
— deformity, treatment of, by exercise, necessity for selection and skilled supervision in, 542
Spine, caries of, and abscess of mediastinum, costo-transversectomy, 166
— see also *Typhoid spine.*
Spirilla and fusiform bacilli, in association with corneal ulceration, case of (W. G. Goudie and J. R. Sutherland), 537
— affections due to, salvarsan in, 188
Spirochæta pallida, simple stain for, 43
Spirochætes in viscera of newborn infant whose mother had received intravenous injection of "606" during pregnancy, 333
Spleen and liver, enlargement of, in congenital syphilis, 116
— enlargement of, 327
— excision for splenic anæmia, 409
Splenectomy, case of, 238
— and splenic anæmia, 278
Splenomegaly and pernicious anæmia, 508
Ssokolow (D.), glandular diseases, 38
Staffordshire County Council, Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1911 (review), 94
Stanley (D.), case for diagnosis, 316
Staphylococcus aureus, action of, on Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, 29
— — over-riding with, in treatment of diphtheria carriers, 30
— pyogenes aureus, bouillon cultures of, treatment of diphtheria bacillus carriers with (J. D. Rolleston), 298
— — cultures, use of, in diphtheritic outbreak, 30
— — diphtheria bacillus carriers and, 368
Stathers (F. R.), "orthodontia," 123
Status epilepticus with unusually large number of convulsions, 132
Stephenson (S.), eye-strain in everyday practice (review), 287
— interstitial keratitis and osteo-periostitis of tibiæ treated with neo-salvarsan, 117
— on duty of practitioner in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 282
Stiles (H. J.), necessity for more thorough control of milk supply in combating surgical tuberculosis in childhood, 505
Still's disease, 85
Stiven (H. E. S.), acute appendicitis in children, 473
Stoll (H. F.), diagnosis of enlarged bronchial glands, 179
Stomach and trachea, communication between, and œsophageal atresia, 139
— dilatation in infants due to under-feeding, 424
— diphtheria of (F. E. Tylecote), 211
— hair-ball removed from, 220
— hour-glass, and congenital pyloric stenosis in infant, 466
— malformation within, unique, 468
— motility of food through, as shown by Röntgen ray, 466
— normal, of infants, study in, 76
Stone (D.), ectopia vesicæ, 359
— ? gumma in left crus cerebri, 360
Stowell (W. L.), the mental defective and society, 520
Strabismus, functional treatment subsequent to, operation in, cases of, 524
Strauch (A.), acute lymphatic leukæmia in early life, 279
Streptococcus empyema complicated by erysipelas, 182
— infection in child aged two, 375
Stricker (N.), tuberculin diagnosis in children, 551
Strychnine, poisoning by, death from, after snake-bite, 229
Sub-aortic stenosis (H. Thursfield and H. W. Scott), 104
Subcutaneous tissue, multiple calcification ("calcinosis") in (F. Parkes Weber), 97
Sublingual tumour, 269
— — and Barlow's disease, 27
Succussion splash in pyopneumothorax, 181
Suffocation by mother's milk, 226
Suffolk, West, epidemic poliomyelitis in, 90
Sugar, danger of deprivation of, in infants fed on albuminous milk, 509
Sugi (K.), stenosis of bile-duct in newly born, 226
Summer, heat of, effect on summer diarrhœa, 425
— — (H. C. Cameron), 205
Summons (W.), fatal jaundice of newly born, 226
Sun-cure in infantile tuberculosis, 417
Suprarenal insufficiency, acute, in epidemic infectious diseases, 327
— — in infectious diseases, 39
— — in the tuberculous, 550
Suprarenalitis and pancreatitis (scarlatinal), 32
Suprarenals, chronic incomplete insufficiency of, 506
— degeneration of, in termination of severe infections, 39

Suprarenals, *rôle* of, in pathology and treatment of diphtheria and other infectious diseases, 327
Surgery of childhood (J. H. Nicoll), 541
Sutherland (**G. A.**), cerebral non-development, 24
— and **Perkins** (**H. W.**), non-development of cerebrum, 118
Sutherland (**H.**), soil and seed in tuberculosis, 177
Sutherland (**J. S.**) and **Goudie** (**W. G.**), case of corneal ulceration associated with the presence of spirilla and fusiform bacilli, 537
Sutherland (**P. L.**) and **Jubb** (**A. A.**), chronic pneumococcal infection of lungs in children, 554
Sutter (**C. C.**), Vincent's angina, 378
Sutton (**R. L.**), hyperhidrosis circumscripta, 42
Swann (**A. W.**), urticaria treated with epinephrin, 329
Swimming-baths, pollution of, 91
Sympathetic, implication of, 516
— neuroses of, in children, 516
Syphilis and tubercle, relation of infantile splenic anæmia to, 278
— congenital, diagnosis of, 331
— — icterus in, 44
— — in infant treated by intra-venous injection of neo-salvarsan, 22
— — mortality and proportion of backward children in cases of, subsequent to hospital treatment, 44
— — pneumobacillus septicæmia with severe suprarenal hæmorrhage in, 332
— — polyarthritis due to, 358
— — treatment by salvarsan and neo-salvarsan, 45, 428
— — with enlargement of liver and spleen, case, 116
— — with marked anæmia, 332
— hereditary, connection of prematures with, 333
— — treated by intravenous injections of salvarsan and neo-salvarsan, two cases, 265
— — treatment of, by salvarsan ("606"), 186
— — value of Wassermann's reaction in, 45
— nerve congenital, curious case of, 171
— of nervous system, 182
— treatment by salvarsan, subsequent history of cases, 429
Syphilitic disease of bones and joints, 332

Tabes, juvenile, 232, 316
Talbot (**F. B.**) and **Towle** (**H. P.**), infantile eczema and indigestion, 41
Tallant (**A. W.**), ophthalmia in newborn, 520
Tallend (**J.**), condition of blood in rheumatoses, 280
Talon, association of scarlet fever and measles, 310
Tapia, foreign bodies removed from bronchi, 138
Tarsus, deformity of, absence of toe, and congenital absence of fibula, 167
Tava (**S. U. M.**), anasarca in infants, 426
Taylor (**A. S.**) and **Clark** (**L. P.**), results of dorsal root section in spastic state of cerebral diplegia, 476
Taylor (**H. L.**), Madelung's deformity corrected by osteotomy, 234
Teeth, carious, enlarged tonsils and, 465
— feeding in relation to, 122
— in relation to pulmonary tuberculosis, 177
— present at birth, 464
— prevention of diseases of, 123
— see also *Milk teeth.*
Teething, production of morbid symptoms by, question of, 223
Temperature, axillary and rectal, dissociation of, in tuberculous meningitis, 513
— moderately high, effect on infant, 424
Temporo-sphenoidal lobe, large abscess of, complicating chronic purulent otitis media, without symptoms except occasional rise of temperature, 133
Teratological case, very rare, 233
Terrien, suprarenal origin of so-called acetonæmic vomiting, 275
— (and others), curious case of nerve congenital syphilis, 171
Testicle, retained, orchitis in, following mumps, 35
Tetanus as complication of burns, 35
— symptoms of, in mastoiditis followed by general sepsis, 133
— treatment of, with magnesium sulphate, 185
Tetany and parathyroids, 325
— infantile, dietetic treatment, 431
Tezner (**E.**), pain in Heine-Medin's disease, 128
Thatcher (**L.**), tylosis palmaris et plantaris, 43
Theobromine and digitalin, administration of, 186
Thiers (**J.**) and **Dufours** (**H.**), transmission of tuberculosis from mother to fœtus, 417
Thigh, fibro-sarcoma of, 359
Thomson (**G.**), teeth in relation to pulmonary tuberculosis, 177
Thomson (**J.**), infection of the urinary tract with colon bacilli, 507
Thomson (**W. H.**), sporadic and epidemic poliomyelitis, 126
Thoracic deformity, congenital case, 217
Thorspecken (**O.**), myatonia congenita (Oppenheim), 517

Thread-worms, escape of, into peritoneal cavity through perforated appendix vermiformis, simulating meningitis (R. H. A. Whitelocke), 296
Throat, fatal hæmorrhage from, 25, 66, 240
— sore, epidemic of, with involvement of cervical lymph-nodes, 135
Thrombo-phlebitis of mastoid emissary vein, 411
Thrombosis, fatal post-operative, 281
— in confluens sinuum, 281
Thumb, cicatricial contraction of, following burn about eighteen months previously, 166
Thursfield (J. H.), remarks on case of severe *B. coli* infection of the urinary tract; nephrectomy; recovery, 289
— and **Scott (H. W.)**, sub-aortic stenosis, 104
Thymectomy, 27
Thymus, enlarged, death from, 555
— — treated by X rays, 27
— hypertrophy of, 124
— — treated by X rays, 171
Thymus-extract, delayed development in boy treated with, 326
Thyroid gland, enlargement of, in family of five children, 267
— rapid hypertrophy of, causing extreme dyspnœa, 558
Tibiæ, congenital absence, with other deformities, 359
— osteo periostitis of, and interstitial keratitis treated with neo salvarsan, case, 117
Tixier (L.), treatment of infantile anæmias, 429
— and **Fredet (P.)**, hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, gastro-enterostomy at age of 13 days, recovery, 467
— and **Nobécourt (P.)**, treatment of familial hæmophilia and purpura by Witte's peptone, 430
— and **Troisier (J.)**, scarlatinal suprarenalitis and pancreatitis, 32
Tobacco, fatal poisoning by, 230
Toe, absence of, deformity of tarsus, and congenital absence of fibula, 167
Toes, great, congenital eversion of, and other abnormalities, 218
Tomlinson (W. H.), when and why remove faucial tonsil? 378
Tongue and face, partial hemiatrophy of, 22
— auto-vaccination of, 465
— back of, neoplasms on, in infants, 465
— lymphangioma of, 358
Tonsillectomy, indications and contra-indications for, 136
— nephritis cured by, 321
— severe hæmorrhage after, 379
— subacute broncho-pneumonia consecutive to, 137
Tonsillitis, cardiac sequelæ of, 83
— completed treatment for, 136
Tonsillotomy and tonsillectomy, remote results, 378, 379
— infections following, 137
Tonsils, enlarged, and carious teeth 465
— faucial, indications for removal of, 136
— removal of, 378
Torticollis, 235
— and congenital dislocation of hip, 235
Towle (H. P.) and **Talbot (F. B.)**, infantile eczema and indigestion, 41
Tracey (H. E. H.), caries of milk teeth, 464
Trachea and stomach, communication between, and œsophageal atresia, 139
Tracheo-bronchoscopy and laryngoscopy, direct, 138
Tracheo-stenosis, thymic, 555
Tracheotomy, diaphragm of trachea after, 367
— in diphtheria, fatal late hæmorrhage after, 368
Training of backward children, experiment in, 88
Transactions of the American Pediatric Society, xxiv, 1912 (review), 480
Trapezius, right lower and middle, paralysis of, 122
Traver (A. H.), hæmophilia treated by human blood-serum, 279
Treadgold (C. H.), myeloid leukæmia with blood-picture of so-called megaloblastic degeneration, 279
Tremor (? congenital), case, 217
— essential, in malaria, 517
Trephining in epilepsy, case, 132
Triboulet (H.), intoxication due to paratyphoid *B bacillus*, 230
— and **Debré**, intestinal and mesenteric tuberculosis without thoracic lesions, 417
— (and others), purpura, pseudo-hæmophilia and repeated epistaxis cured by X rays, 124
— — spasmophilia associated with hydrocephalus in the course of acute encephalitis, 508
Triboulet's reaction and infantile diarrhœa, 425
Troisier (J.) and **Tixier (L.)**, scarlatinal suprarenalitis and pancreatitis, 32
Trumpp, rectal muco-epithelial plugs and stenosis of bowel in newly born, 227
Tubercle and syphilis, relation of infantile splenic anæmia to, 278
— of cerebellum, decompressive craniectomy, acute tubercular meningitis, case, 231
Tubercle bacillus, intestine as pathway of infection to, 502
— — — — part played by diarrhœa in (L. Findlay), 502

Tubercle bacillus, portals of entry, especially in childhood, 549
Tubercular disease of ear, case (G. N. Biggs), 264
Tuberculin, ambulatory treatment by, in scrofula and tuberculosis of children, 553
— diagnosis in children, 551
— test of von Pirquet, diagnostic value of, 176
— — present state of, 551
Tuberculosis, 172, 173, 174, 547
— acquired through ritual circumcision, 557
— and asthma, 178
— clinical forms of, 548
— — in adults and infection in children, relationship between, 177
— congenital, in child of six weeks, 175
— course in children, 549
— diabetes insipidus in children suffering from, 324
— diffusion of, among school-children of Palermo, 175
— early diagnosis by X rays, 551
— effects of cold air on blood-pressures of children and young adults in various stages of, 177
— erythema nodosum and, 550
— hereditary contagious, case of, 547
— in children, ambulatory treatment by tuberculin, 553
— infantile, 175
— — prognosis of, 548
— — some diagnostic points in, 176
— — treatment by sun-cure, 417
— inherited, 547
— intestinal and thoracic without thoracic lesions, 417
— of kidney, 265
— of larynx, 138
— of lung, initial localisation of, 176
— of nervous centres, curability of, 552
— pathology in infancy and childhood, 550
— practical method of prophylactic immunisation against, 183
— prevention of, among school-children, 87
— preventive medicine in, 173
— primary, of lung, in infant, 175
— pulmonary, 547
— — diagnosis of (D. B. Lees), 529
— — in infants, first signs, 505
— — initial localisation of, 548
— — radiography in, 125
— — symptoms and pathology of, 547
— — teeth in relation to, 177
— — treatment, in children 552
— soil and seed in, 177
— some German institutions for combating, 174
— suprarenal insufficiency in subjects of, 550
Tuberculosis, surgical, in childhood, combating by more thorough control of milk supply, 505
— — treatment in marine hospitals, 556
— transmission from mother to fœtus, 417
— treatment by allotropic iodine, 552
— treatment, surgical, 504
— vaccination against, 552
Tuberculous attendant, group of infants infected by, 550
— infection, portals in children in first year of life, 549
Tuckerman (W. C.), congenital cataract, 521
Tugendreich (G.), prognosis of infantile tuberculosis, 548
Tunnicliff (Ruth), simple stain for the *Spirochæta pallida*, 43
Turner (A. J.) and **Croll (G.)**, subcutaneous section of the cricoid for laryngeal stenosis following intubation, 137
Tylecote (F. E.), diphtheria of stomach, with note on diphtherial onychia, 211
Tylosis palmaris et plantaris, 43
Typhoid fever, acute endocarditis in, 82
— — adenitis in, 37
— — bacillus of, cholecystitis due to primary infection by, 223
— — complications in children, 373
— — diagnosis, see *Agglutination test.*
— — gangrene of skin in, 37
— — in infancy, 372
— — manifestations and treatment of, 36
— — relapse of, multiple intestinal perforation in, 373
— — treatment of, 185
— — with five relapses, 372
— spine, 37, 38
Typhus fever in children, 373

Ulceration, wide-spread, limited to small intestine, fatal case (S. Phillips), 154
Ulna and radius, congenital coalescence of, two cases, 165
Umbilicus, congenital anomalies, 472
Under-feeding, dilatation of stomach in infants due to, 424
Urea, comparative amount of, in blood, cerebro-spinal fluid and urine in sucklings affected with gastro-intestinal troubles, 320
— in cerebro-spinal fluid of infants, 319
Ureter, aplasia of, in congenital hydronephrosis, 321
— congenital stricture of, producing pyonephrosis, nephrectomy, 320
Ureters and kidneys, congenital anomalies in, 118
— — — (J. D. Rolleston), 161
Urethra, caruncle of, in girl, 476
— pouch of, ninety-six calculi in, 476
— rare malformation of, 224
Urethritis, gonococcal, in boy infant, 477

Urinary tract, coli infection of, in infancy and childhood (N. P. Marsh), 385
— — infection of, with colon bacilli, 507
— — infections of, with colon bacilli, vaccine therapy of, 544
— — severe *B. coli* infection of, nephrectomy, recovery (H. W. Wilson), 289
Urine, cerebro-spinal fluid and blood, comparative amount of urea in, in sucklings affected with gastro-intestinal troubles, 320
— incontinence of, 324
Urobilinogenuria and urobilinuria in breast-fed children, 320
Urticaria, 168
— chronic, cured by injections of nucleinate of soda, 40
— pigmentosa, histology of, 362
— treated with epinephrin, 329

Vaccinal allergy in eruptive fevers, 543
— ulcers, anti-streptococcus serum in treatment of, 331
Vaccination against tuberculosis, 552
— in course of infectious diseases, 33
— pustules, delayed appearance of, in measles, 33
Vaccine therapy of erysipelas, 428
— — of pertussis, 184
— — of whooping-cough, 184 428
Vaccinia, fatal generalised, 33
— followed by bullous dermatitis, 34
Vagina, sarcoma of, 325
Vagus centre, reflex stimulation in treatment of whooping-cough, 371
Vallely (J. L.), precocious menstruation, with milk in breasts of infants of two generations, 325
Van Bemmel (A.), larval diphtheria, 366
Vandegrift (G. W.), treatment of interstitial keratitis by salvarsan, 187
Van de Kastlele (R. P.), influence of artificial pneumothorax on respiratory mechanism in children, 554
Van Pée (P.), first signs of pulmonary tuberculosis in infant, 505
Vargos, kala-azar in Spain, 79
— and **Guzman**, agenesis of skin of abdomen, 39
Varicella and scarlet fever, co-existence, 370
Variot (G.), congenital aphasia without motor, sensory, or intellectual disturbance, 416
— diarrhœa and erythema caused by return of menses in nurse, 426
— intractable vomiting cured by hypersaccharated homogenised milk, 508
— treatment of ulcerative impetigo, 189
— value of desiccated milk, 224
— and **Barret**, dilatation of stomach in infants due to underfeeding, 424
Variot (G.) and **Cailliau**, case of vinous hepatic cirrhosis, 171
— — cirrhosis of liver in child, 469
— — vacuolisation of muscular fibres of heart in infantile atrophy and hypertrophy, 80
— and **Lavialle (P.)**, hypersaccharated milk in treatment of infantile dyspepsia with vomiting, 544
— and **Rousselot**, amphoric bubble, 124
— (and others), anti-emetic properties of sweetened condensed milk, 274
— — autopsy on case of congenital hemispasm of lower lip, 125
— — over-sweetened milk in infantile dyspepsia, 317
Vas (J.), dystopia of internal genitals in young girls, 235
Vaugiraux (M. de), tubercle of cerebellum, decompressive craniectomy, acute tubercular meningitis, 231
Veau (V.), hypertrophy of thymus, 124
Veau, rectal prolapse, 365
— and **Montet**, rare urethral malformation, 224
Veeder (B. S.) (and others), bacteriology of acute intestinal diseases of infancy, 469
Velebil, tumours of cerebellum, 231
Veras (S.), malted food in treatment of enteritis, 307
Verbizier (A. de), pyodermia due to diphtheria bacilli, 41
Verdelet (L.), adenitis in typhoid fever, 37
— hydatid cysts in children, 478
Verdoux (E.), malignant diphtheria, 28
Verhaeghe (E.) and **Pierret**, case of congenital aortic stenosis, 281
Verruca seborrhoica juvenilis, 42
Vertebræ, necrosis of, following scarlet fever, 370
Viability of infants under care of hospitals and infants' welfare associations, method of scoring, 77
Vilanova, exception to Profeta's (Colles's) law, 44
de Villa (S.), essential tremor in malaria, 517
— optic atrophy of alcoholic origin in child, 523
Vincent (B.), blood transfusion for hæmorrhagic diseases of newborn, 228
— treatment of hæmorrhagic disease of newborn, 76
Vincent's angina, see *Angina*.
Vogt (H.) and **Pielstieker (F.)**, artificial pneumothorax, 181
Vomicæ, 182
Vomiting, acetonæmic (so-called), suprarenal origin of, 275
— in infants from insufficient nourishment, 424
— intractable, cured by hypersaccharated homogenised milk, 508

Vulva, hypertrophic warty papillomata of, good effect of radiotherapy, 224
Vulvo-vaginitis (gonococcal), complement-fixation test in, 428
— pneumococcal, 35

Wachenheim (F. L.), diagnostic value of von Pirquet's tuberculin test, 176
Wagstaffe (F. A.), ? phleboliths in fore-arm, 359
Waldron (L. V.), milk stations or infantile mortality, 419
Walker (Warren), sarcoma of kidney, 362
Wall (J. T.), post-natal causes of infantile mortality, 417
Wallace (C.), very rare teratological case, 233
Wallace (J. Sim), Occasional Papers on the Prevention of Some Common Diseases in Childhood (review), 191
Wanklyn (W. McC.), How to Diagnose Smallpox, 1913 (review), 527
— London Public Health Administration, 1913 (review), 479
Ward (E.), rudimentary marsupial pouch in man, 39
Warfield (L. M.), bismuth poisoning, 229
Wassermann reaction and rickets, 45
— — value of, in hereditary syphilis, 45
Wasting disease, chronic, in two brothers, 517
Watson (Chalmers), food requirements of children, 420
Weber (F. Parkes), congenital eversion of great toes and other abnormalities, 218
— infantilism due to mitral stenosis, 165
— mitral dwarfism, 203
— multiple calcification ("calcinosis") in the subcutaneous tissue, 97
— occurrence of acute pneumonia during treatment with arsenic, 229
— purpura hæmorrhagica, fulminating, gelatine treatment, 361
— slight congenital deformity of hands, 164
— two cases of ateleiosis, 346
Weeks (M. S.), "orthodontia," 123
Weidenbaum, prophylaxis of blenorrhœa neonatorum, 521
Weighing, daily, in pleurisy, 181
Weight-curve of infant, relation to food, 424
Weill (A.), enlarged thymus treated by X rays, 27
— treatment of port-wine stains, 508
Weill (E.) and **Dufourt (A.)**, herpes in pneumonia, 179
— and **Gardère,** Koplik's spots in mumps, 34
— — viscosity of blood, 78
— and **Mouriquand,** radiology of infantile pneumonia, 318
Weill (E.) and **Mouriquand,** researches on albuminous milk, 422
— and **Roederer,** frequency of abscess in Pott's disease, 318
— (and others), chronic urticaria cured by injections of nucleinate of soda, 40
— — rectal absorption of "606," 27, 46
— — remarkable improvement of severe chorea treated by rectal injections of salvarsan, 188
Weill-Hallé and **Abrand,** prolonged inanition following cicatricial stricture of œsophagus cured by internal œsophagotomy and dilatation, 466
Weisenburg (T. H.), choreas of childhood, 273
Weiss (S.), new symptom of scurvy rickets, 546
Welch (J. E.), normal human blood-serum in hæmorrhagic disease, 429
Werner (L.), interesting case of retinal disease, 523
Wet-nursing of foundlings, 169
Whale, remote results of tonsillotomy and tonsillectomy, 378, 379
Wheeler, tuberculosis of lower end of femur, 557
Whitelocke (R. H. Anglin), case simulating meningitis in which the symptoms were caused by escape of thread-worms into peritoneal cavity through perforated appendix vermiformis, 296
— cerebral decompression for convulsions, Jacksonian in type, 266
— enlargement of thyroid gland in family of five children, 267
— two successful cases of operation for strangulated inguinal hernia in female infants of ages of twenty-two and seventeen days, 353
Whooping-cough, adrenalin in, 183
— in first days of life (E. A. Cockayne), 534
— in Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals, 34
— in premature infant, 371
— iodine in, 184
— phenocoll hydrochloride in, 184
— treatment by reflex stimulation of vagus centre, 371
— — by vaccine, 428
— vaccine therapy of, 184
— see also *Serum* (Klimenko's anti-whooping-cough).
Wilcox (H. B.) and **Hill (M. C.)**, protein milk as corrective of digestive disturbances, 421
Wilkinson (K. D.), juvenile tabes, 316
Williams (E. C.), hyper-activity of anterior lobe, combined with deficient action of posterior lobe (of pituitary body), 407
Williams (T. A.), hysterical phobia, principles of treatment, 156

Williams (W. C.), normal and adventitious danger-periods for pulmonary disease in children, 553
Williamson (O. K.), case for diagnosis, 25
Wilson (A.), Before the Doctor Comes (review), 144
Wilson (H. W.), case of severe *B. coli* infection of the urinary tract, nephrectomy, recovery, 289
Wilson (S. J.), Henoch's purpura treated with human blood-serum, 80
Wilson (S. M.), vaccine treatment of whooping-cough, 428
Winocouroff (J.), relapsing fever in children in Odessa, 374
Winslow (J. R.), bronchoscopy for multiple foreign bodies (almond-shell and pulp), 139
Winter (H. L.), relation of prolonged pregnancies to cerebral lesions and backward mental states, 519
Wiseman (J. R.), cardiac sequelæ of tonsillar infection, 83
Woita (H.) and **Klemperer (F.)**, treatment of scarlet fever with salvarsan, 187
Wolff (S.), post-diphtheritic facial paralysis, 367
Wolff (W.), ambulatory treatment by tuberculin in scrofula and tuberculosis of children, 553
Wolfsohn (J. M.), new lumbar puncture needle, 510
Wollstein (M.) and **Morgan (E.)**, blood-cultures during life, 78
Wryneck, hereditary congenital (D. M. Greig), 337
Wützold, elephantiasis phlebectatica, 522
X-rays, early diagnosis of tuberculosis by, 551
— in hypertrophy of thymus, 171
— in treatment of enlarged thymus, 27
— purpura, pseudo-hæmophilia and repeated epistaxis cured by, 124
Yearsley (M.), causes leading to educational deafness, with special reference to prevention, 88
— retrospect of otology (1912), 112
Zahorsky (J.), bacterin treatment of pertussis, 184
Zappert (J.), errors of diagnosis in poliomyelitis, 514
Zarchi, typhoid fever, 36
Zarfl (M.), congenital tuberculosis in child of 6 weeks, 175
— primary tuberculosis of lung in infant, 175
Zentler (A.), respiration during childhood, and normal and abnormal dental arches, 376
Zentmayer, sociological aspects of errors of refraction, 286
Zigler (M.), facial asymmetry in case of scrofuloderma, 42
Zilz, poly-, pero-, and syndactylism, 233
Zuber (A.), congenital myxœdema, 275
— and **Petit (P.)**, three cases of noma studied bacteriologically, 32
— and **Rousselot**, congenital icterus due to malformation of bile-ducts, 26
Zubizarreta, pneumonia and purulent pleurisy in infant, recovery, 180
Zybell (F.), empyema in infants, 182

ADLARD AND SON, IMPR., LONDON AND DORKING.